

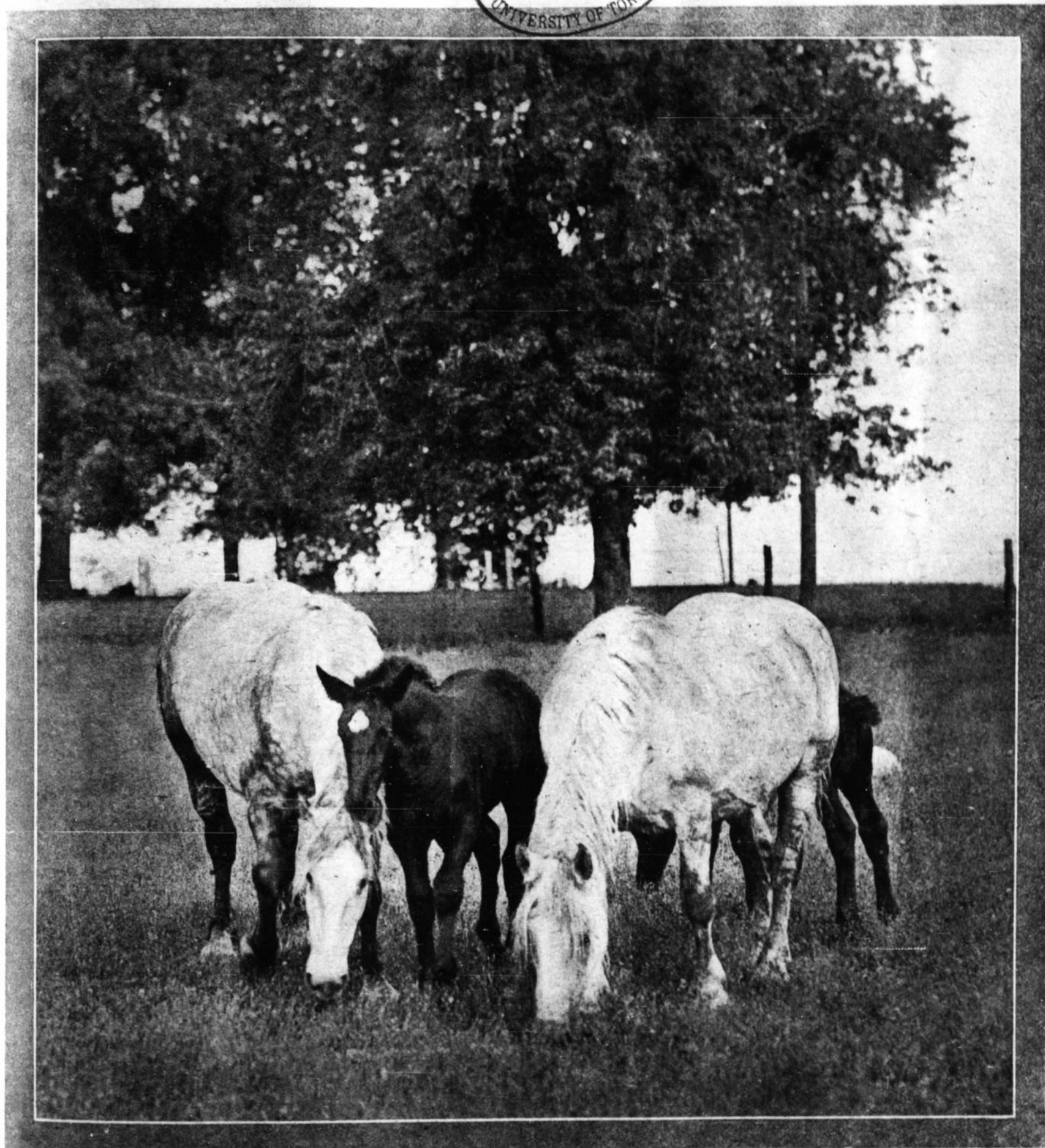
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

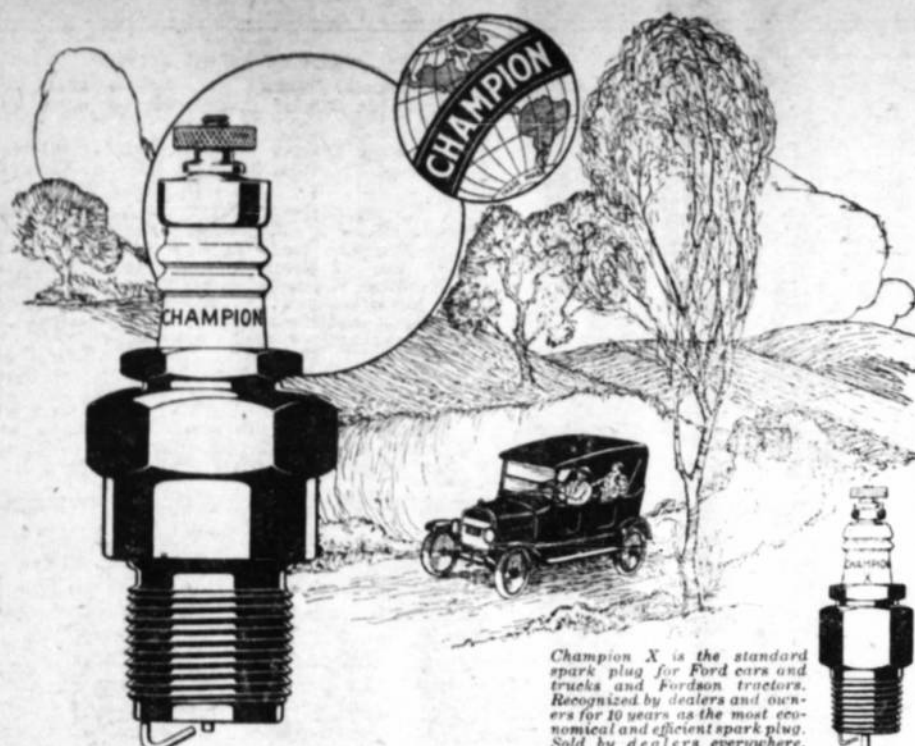
Winnipeg, Man.



August 1, 1923



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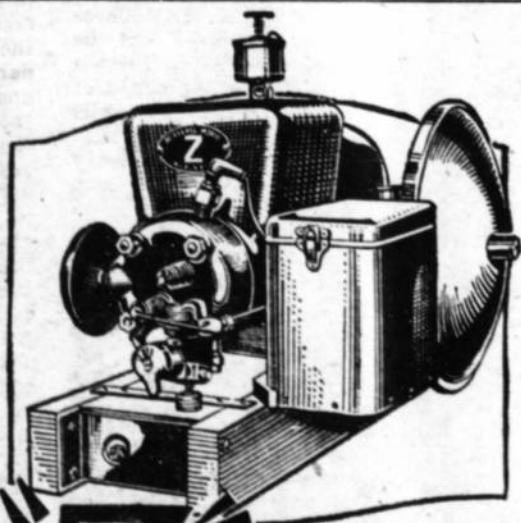
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display60c per agate line
Livestock Display45c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch
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No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stocks, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

U.G.G. Wheat Pool Proposals

Company Suggests Independent Contract Pool with One Selling Agency for Three Provinces, and is Prepared to Give All Assistance it Can to Create Better Marketing System

THE following statement dealing with the position of United Grain Growers Limited, with regard to the wheat pool movement, has been handed to The Guide by Hon. T. A. Crerar, president of the company:

In view of the interest that is being manifested in Western Canada in the wheat marketing problem, I wish to state as clearly as possible the position of United Grain Growers Limited in respect to this matter. After the efforts of Premiers Dunning and Greenfield to secure a wheat board to handle this year's crop had resulted in failure, which was announced by them on June 21 last, the U.G.G. took the initiative in asking for a meeting of the western organizations in the Council of Agriculture, to consider what steps could be taken to deal with the situation thus created. This meeting took place on July 4, in Winnipeg, and there were present at it representatives from the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Farmers of Manitoba and United Grain Growers Limited. The views of United Grain Growers Limited were embodied in a memorandum which I submitted to the meeting for its consideration. These may be briefly summarized as follows:

Now that the wheat board proposals have failed and are not likely to be resumed, the directors of United Grain Growers Limited believe consideration should be given to the question of what other avenues, if any, can be found to bring about an improvement in marketing conditions, and if possible assure to producers more control over the marketing of their grain. The problem is to find a way, not only to have some power over regulating the flow of grain to market but as well to reduce marketing expenses to as low a cost as possible. This was undoubtedly the main thing behind the popular demand for a wheat board.

The council must address itself to the question of what alternative can be found to a wheat board. We believe opinion among the farmers of Western Canada is growing rapidly in favor of some improved method of co-operative marketing. They are growing impatient that nothing has yet been done, and the directors of United Grain Growers Limited are of the opinion that a definite forward step should be made. The plan most commonly discussed is that of pooled selling, based on the principle that a provisional advance will be given on grain when it is delivered, operating expenses paid, and the balance returned in participation certificates at the end of the marketing season, along the lines followed in the wheat board operations of 1919-20. Believing that the principle of co-operative marketing is supported by a large number of farmers in Western Canada and as well by business interests outside of farmers, the directors of United Grain Growers Limited wish to submit the following proposals:

That a selling organization should be created under the direction of what might be termed a wheat pool board.

That the western section of the Council of Agriculture should take the initiative in creating it.

That the two companies should advance the money required for initial expenditures, later to be returned by the pool as part of its first year's expenses.

That the first directorate should be named by the western section of the Council of Agriculture, or, if preferred, by the individual organizations comprising this section of the council.

That the pool should only operate on contracts secured from farmers who wish to participate in it, and that such contracts should be perpetual contracts, with the provision that any farmer could contract himself out of the pool on giving a fair notice that he wished to withdraw.

That the pool make its own arrangements for financing through the banks, and if necessary—which we think unlikely—the provincial governments might be asked to lend their assistance in establishing credit through guarantees on a sound business basis that would protect the governments from loss.

That the pool management have entire control of the sale of the grain going through it, give the provisional advance, make the arrangements for having it handled through elevators, keep the accounts, and make the distribution at the end of the year.

An equitable arrangement could be made between the pool and the two companies, whereby the elevator facilities of the latter could be used by all participants in the pool who wish to use them, along the lines of the arrangement that was made by the wheat board in 1919-20. The pool would probably be able, in addition, to make similar arrangements with at least some of the other elevator companies. There is no reason why in this way a smooth-working plan of operation, as far as the gathering of the grain is concerned, could not be worked out.

Independent of Commercial Companies

The memorandum suggested also that the pool organization should be separate from the two companies for the reason that this method of selling was in the nature of an experiment, one that should have a good chance of success if well handled, but, nevertheless, an experiment. If the two companies through any arrangement they might be able to make became responsible for its administration, and the pool failed to give satisfaction, this would be bound to have a prejudicial effect on the future business of the two co-operative companies. For this reason it was suggested that the pool organization should be created and managed independent of the two companies. If it were thought desirable there was no reason why some of the members of the boards of the two companies should not be on the proposed wheat pool board. In this way the business of the two companies could be kept as distinct and managed as separately as they are today, for once their arrangements were completed with the pool, for the terms upon which their facilities could be used by farmers participating in the pool, they would remain as separate and distinct from it as they were from the wheat board in 1919-20.

The memorandum further suggested

that if the wheat pool idea succeeded and was generally supported by western grain growers, those participating in it could then give consideration to the question of taking over the whole existing facilities of the two companies, on a basis, of course, that was equitable and fair to the shareholders. In other words, if the venture proved satisfactory and successful, the time should come when the wheat pool should own and control the facilities for handling, in this way establishing and developing a co-operative non-profit making organization, controlled by the farmers interested in it and operating at cost. If the plan in operation did not prove successful and satisfactory no harm would result to the companies, and they could continue their work as they are at present.

It was further suggested that the farmers who contracted to give their grain to the pool could, without much difficulty, be organized in a manner where they would really act in the same relation to the pool as shareholders do to an ordinary company. In this way ensuring continuity of control to the people interested and the necessary machinery for the election of directors and the proper control of the affairs of the pool.

In the meantime, however, some authority had to get the thing under way, and the suggestion was that this should be done by the Council of Agriculture.

On the subject of provincial pools the memorandum stated:

"It might be added that the question of creating provincial pools has been suggested. This seems to our mind to present difficulties that are absent if the pool is created as one covering the prairie provinces. These aspects of the question need not be discussed in this memorandum, further than to say that as far as the board of the U.G.G. is concerned, if provincial pools are established under provincial management, we will still give every reasonable assistance we can to such pools for the use of our facilities in the provinces in which they operate."

Earlier Proposals

The memorandum further continued: "We have not attempted to deal with details here. It will be recalled that the wheat pool committee, appointed by the Council of Agriculture in the autumn of 1920, to study this question, did a very considerable amount of work along the lines of studying and working out details for a voluntary pool, and the result of the study given at that time is available in working out the plan now."

"We might add also, that at that time, the directors of United Grain Growers Limited, were prepared to go ahead and appropriate \$50,000 as an advance to cover the initial expenses in organizing such a pool. As is well known to members of the council, the proposals at that time for creating a voluntary pool on the contract plan did not come to fruition. The directors of the U.G.G. did not care to push it in the face of a considerable body of opinion on the council favoring the compulsory wheat board method, and in view of the opinion in the country at that time in support of the wheat board. The experience of the last few years indicates clearly in our opinion that the idea of a compulsory wheat board may be abandoned as a practical solution of the marketing problem, and that if anything is to be accomplished in this direction, it must be through

action taken by the farmers themselves. We desire, therefore, to take the earliest opportunity to make these suggestions to the council with a view that they should be taken up seriously. It is doubtful if anything can be done for the present crop, owing to the shortness of time in which to organize, but the work can be done as indicated in this memorandum, and the whole proposal worked out in ample time to apply to next year's crop."

The July Meeting

This, in effect, was the proposal that was submitted to the meeting on July 4. Some of the other western organizations represented in the meeting felt that they could not take definite action until they had reported back and discussed the matter with their full boards. Moreover, a meeting of the United Farmers of Alberta board in Calgary, had, the day previous, decided to go ahead and organize a pool for Alberta, at the same time strongly expressing the view that while the work of organizing the pools could be best carried out on the provincial basis, there should be the fullest inter-provincial co-operation in creating one selling agency for the three provinces. After several hours discussion the general view in the conference was that it would be better to leave the matter to the United Farmers of Alberta, in Alberta; the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in Saskatchewan, and the United Farmers of Manitoba, in Manitoba, and these organizations are now working upon it.

Should Be One Selling Agency

There is just one other statement I wish to add, and that is the United Grain Growers Limited were prepared in the fall of 1920 to go ahead with the creation of a selling organization on the contract pooling plan, were prepared then to give every co-operation and assistance, and are prepared to do the same thing today. The futile efforts to secure a wheat board a year ago, and again this year, has delayed definite action for more than two years, and it is perhaps, not surprising that there appears to be a good deal of confusion today, and suggestions for the organization of provincial pools and even for local pools within the provinces. No matter what method of organization is followed there should clearly and unmistakably be only one selling organization, and this organization should hold the contracts with the individual farmers. If pools of local character are set up, or even provincial pools are set up, operating independent of each other, they will be competing with each other in the selling of their grain, and the advantages that might come through the pooling method of selling very likely would be largely lost. The advantages that will come through this method of selling will not be as great as many people expect, but, nevertheless, they should be of a substantial character. Doubtless it would not operate to the satisfaction of everyone, but if it is generously and wholeheartedly supported by the farmers interested in it, there is no good reason

CORRECTION

In the advertisement of Matthew Moody & Sons Company, in the issue of July 18, there was an error in the address. It should have read:

THE MATTHEW MOODY & SONS
COMPANY
148 WALL ST., SASKATOON, SASK.
8,001-102 ST., STRATHCONA, ALTA.

Everywhere BRIER



The Tobacco
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77

GOOD MONEY IN GOOD FARMING

"Let's Get to Work and Pay Off the Mortgage"

NINE years ago Canada's national debt was about one-third of a billion. It is more than two and one-third billions today.

Our debts have greatly increased—our revenues must also go up. The farmer has to bear his share of the increased burden. That means he must increase his revenue.

Complaint has been heard that farmers under present conditions in Canada cannot make farming pay. And yet many thousands of Canadian farmers do make it pay.

How Is It Done?

Patient and industrious "carry on" will do wonders, but something more is needed. Too often "patient industry" is coupled with "dull persistence" in poorly thought out methods.

Farmers today more than ever, must plan ahead, as well as "plug along"; indeed they have no option, if they wish to succeed.

Co-ordination of head and hand will mean real success. Farming in Canada has paid and pays now on many farms. It can be made to pay on almost every farm. Canadian agriculture has passed through many low profit-making eras successfully and can do so again.

With the increased cost of production, the present higher standards of living cannot be kept up by poor farm management, "boarder" milkers, scrub beeves, poor quality hogs or non-profitable hens.

Crop Returns Should Be Increased

On the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa some crop costs and crop profits in 1922 as contrasted with all-Ontario average crop costs and crop profits are given below. The all-Ontario figures are in brackets.

	Cost per acre	Profit per acre
Hay	\$21.13 (\$13.50)	\$11.21 (\$5.09)
Corn for		
Forage	\$47.50 (\$33.75)	\$10.38 (\$2.86)
Oats	\$26.47 (\$19.32)	\$ 7.33 (.04)

Similar results can be shown from the Dominion Experimental Farms in every province.

Experimental Farm crops are sometimes claimed to be produced at too great cost. Thousands of experiments, however, show that increased cropping costs wisely applied up to a reasonable point always increase crop profits. This is true on the Experimental Farm—it is also true on any and every farm.

That even under present conditions profits may be made is testified by many skilful, observant and non-plunging farmers, who believe more in the policy of "slow but sure" and "pay as you go" rather than speed, with excessive borrowing and the often consequent disaster.

The results on our Experimental Farms also bear testimony to the value of thorough, skilful work.

The Farmer Must Manufacture

But crops alone are not enough. The farmer must change his crops into less bulky and more high-priced products—milk, pork, beef, mutton, poultry, etc.

With fair yielding cows dairying shows good profits in Canada. The average cow has increased her yield 25% in the last ten years. She can quite readily go up another 25% and more, and there's where the profit lies. Better feeding, better selection and better breeding will do the job—feed, weed, breed.

To do better feeding means better pastures and more generous supplies of palatable roughage. Short rotations including clover and ensilage crops (corn, sunflower, pea, oats, etc.) will provide feed in abundance for both summer and winter. The experiments and investigations which the Dominion Department of Agriculture have carried on prove that farming scientifically and systematically undertaken will pay profits. The records and particulars of such work in every province are available to the Canadian farmer.

Are you growing grain, or producing seed or interested in fruit? We can give you information that will help you. Do you breed live stock? Are you keeping dairy cattle? Are you interested in poultry or bees? Ask us for information. We have some that will help you. We have published and have for free distribution 390 different reports, bulletins and circulars dealing with matters of interest to you. Ask for what you want, or for a list of our publications.

We shall have something more to say later. Meantime write the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, about your problems.

Have Faith in Canada

Authorized for publication by the

Dominion Department of Agriculture

W. R. MOTHERWELL, Minister.

Dr. J. H. GRISDALE, Deputy Minister.

why it should not succeed and effect considerable improvement in our marketing methods. At the same time, however, it should be clearly realized that it is not a panacea for all the ills the western farmer is suffering from. The average western farmer today is losing very much more through the high cost of almost everything he buys for carrying on his work than he is in the marketing of his grain. Whatever steps are taken, however, to improve conditions in the marketing of grain, the U.G.G. will co-operate and assist in every reasonable way it can in working it out.

The Wheat Pool Movement

A further step was taken in plans for the formation of a co-operative wheat pool system for the three prairie provinces, at a conference of representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Manitoba, held in the Board Room of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, at Regina, on July 23. The following were present at the conference: H. W. Wood, W. J. Jackman and S. Lunn, representing the United Farmers of Alberta; J. A. Maharg, George F. Edwards and A. J. McPhail, representing the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; and C. H. Burnell, D. G. McKenzie and Peter Wright, representing the United Farmers of Manitoba. H. W. Wood was unanimously elected chairman of the conference.

The conference resulted in a decision to establish a voluntary contract wheat pool, organized on a provincial basis, but with one central agency for the three provinces. It was agreed that the provincial associations, the U.F.A., the S.G.G.A. and the U.F.M., should be responsible for the organization of a pool in their respective provinces.

It was considered desirable that so far as possible there should be uniformity in plans in all three provinces, and a committee consisting of W. J. Jackman, Alberta; J. A. Maharg, Saskatchewan; and D. G. McKenzie, Manitoba, was appointed to draw up a form of contract and secure necessary legal advice. The same committee will also draw up plans for the establishment of an interprovincial selling agency, and take up other matters of detail reporting to a later meeting of the conference. It was understood that the pool would be brought into operation at the earliest possible moment. Messrs. L. C. Brouillette and W. Laird, of the Farmers' Union, were present during a major portion of the conference, and offered suggestions and took part in the discussion.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Manitoba, have decided on the formation of voluntary pools for the co-operative marketing of wheat, and

Whereas, it is desirable that there should be the fullest possible inter-provincial co-operation;

Therefore be it resolved that this meeting pledges itself to endeavor to secure uniformity in the arrangements for organizing provincial wheat pools, and the placing of all pooled wheat on the market through an inter-provincial selling agency.

Resolved, that this meeting is in favor of the organization of the provincial wheat pools on a contract basis, and that a committee be appointed to draw up, with the necessary legal assistance, a uniform form of contract for the three provinces.

The members of the committee were named by the representatives of the respective provinces as follows: D. G. McKenzie, of Manitoba; W. J. Jackman, Alberta; and J. A. Maharg, Saskatchewan.

That the committee appointed to draw up a form of contract be authorized to secure legal advice and draw up a proposed plan for the organization of an inter-provincial selling agency, and also to consider all matters of an inter-provincial nature connected with the proposed pooling system, and to report to a future meeting of this conference.

The Guide is informed by L. C. Brouillette, vice-president of the Farmers' Union of Canada, that arrangements have been completed to bring Aaron Sapiro to Canada, for the purpose of organizing a wheat pool, and that he will be in Calgary, on August 2; Edmonton, August 3; and Saskatoon, August 6 and 7. Other meetings for Saskatchewan and Manitoba are to be arranged later.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 1, 1923

Wheat Marketing Progress

The conference of representatives of the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Associations, held in Regina last week, marked another step forward in the process of developing a co-operative wheat marketing system. There was a unanimous feeling that with the passing of the wheat board idea the co-operative system must be developed, and plans were laid to that end. No definite decision was arrived at in regard to having a co-operative system that would handle this year's crop, the magnitude of the project being clearly realized, yet efforts will be made to have the system in operation as early as practicable.

The attitude of the board of directors of the United Grain Growers Limited, as set forth in Mr. Crerar's memorandum on another page of this issue will undoubtedly, prove satisfactory not only to the shareholders of that great farmers' company, but also to farmers in general throughout the West. The farmers in this country through their own two companies, the United Grain Growers Limited and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, already possess wheat marketing facilities in a greater degree than are possessed by farmers in any other wheat-growing country in the world. If the wide experience possessed by these companies and the facilities under their control are made available in the organization of a wheat pooling system, it will, undoubtedly, give it a great impetus and a greater chance for success. It must not be overlooked that the pooling system of marketing wheat has not anywhere been carried on for a sufficient length of time to demonstrate its real value, and, consequently, Mr. Crerar's suggestion that the pool be organized outside of and separate from the present farmers' companies is the course of wisdom. Such a course will give a fair opportunity to test the various systems of marketing in a manner which should afford a real demonstration without endangering the farmers' companies.

The United Grain Growers has now been in operation for seventeen years, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company for twelve years. Together these two companies have 58,000 farmer shareholders. It seems to us that the advantages brought to the farmers through their own two companies and the possibility of even greater advantages in the future, have been too frequently overlooked by many of those who are today advocating a co-operative pool. We are inclined to think that the men in charge of these two companies as well as the shareholders of the companies, have been entirely too modest in setting forth the advantages which have come to the farmers through the organization and operation of these companies. Nowhere in the United States or in any other country are there any farmer-owned wheat-marketing organizations at all to be compared with these two companies, and they have been the envy of wheat-growing farmers everywhere. The fact that both these farmers' companies are carrying on their business in competition with the private grain-handling firms, obscures in a considerable measure the benefits which they actually bring to the farmers, because competition has forced all the private grain-handling companies to bring their service up to the standard established by the farmers' companies. If, however, they were withdrawn from the field entirely, their loss would be felt severely by farmers in all three provinces, shareholders and non-shareholders alike. If it were possible for

the two companies to complete the co-operative aspect of their system of operation on a patronage dividend basis, the benefits would immediately become more tangible, and, undoubtedly, be recognized more widely. It is a great error for those who advocate the pooling system of marketing wheat to belittle the benefits that have been derived from the operations of these companies.

Some of the most enthusiastic advocates of the co-operative pooling system are, unfortunately, exaggerating the financial benefits to be derived therefrom. The claims made that the pooling system will raise the price of wheat from 12 cents to 20 cents a bushel over and above a competitive market price are extravagant. A well operated pooling system may possibly reduce some of the cost of handling wheat, but not in a large degree, because the physical system of handling wheat in this country is superior to that in operation anywhere else in the world. While there are economies to be effected, they will bulk small in the price per bushel received by the grower. There will also be benefits to be derived by the elimination of private profits in the marketing of wheat, but this benefit will only be in proportion to the volume of wheat handled through the pool. The chief financial benefit to be derived from the pooling system will be in the effect upon the market of having a large volume of wheat merchandised in an orderly fashion throughout the year instead of being dumped on the market within a few months, and the extent of the benefit will depend upon the volume of wheat handled through one selling agency. A number of pools on a competitive basis will have very little beneficial effect upon the market, but one large pool marketing the bulk of the wheat crop would affect the market to a considerable extent.

We feel that it is a mistake to magnify the expectations to be realized from a wheat pool because when such extravagant claims fail to materialize it will discourage farmers from entering or continuing in the pool. It will require more than one year's operations to make the pooling system a success. There is no doubt that the co-operative marketing system for handling wheat is the logical one, and should be developed, and when completely organized to handle the bulk of the crop, the benefits will be considerable. But as we have stated before, it will test the co-operative spirit of the farmers to the very limit. At the outset there will be a good many thousands of farmers already possessed of the co-operative spirit and thoroughly imbued with a desire to develop the co-operative marketing system, who will contract their wheat through the pool. Then the real educational work will have to be undertaken to bring in those other thousands and thousands of farmers who are not yet co-operators, but who must become co-operators and participate in the pool if it is to bring the maximum benefit to the country at large. It is far better to face the facts and realities of the situation than to imagine that the whole system can be worked out in a few days on the crest of a wave of enthusiasm. It can't be done in that way. It will require a great deal of patience, hard work, sacrifice and the expenditure of time and money, but the results will be well worth while.

The P.E.I. Elections

The provincial election in Prince Edward Island last week resulted in a crushing defeat of the government, which succeeded in

securing but four seats out of the 30 in the legislature. At dissolution the standing of parties in the legislature was: Liberals 24; Conservatives 5; Independent 1. The next House will see the positions of the parties just about reversed. On the surface it looks as though the voters in P.E.I. had been tremendously influenced by the result of the Ontario elections, and it is not surprising that the Conservatives are highly elated while the Liberals are very much down in the mouth. One significant thing in the election was that it was the first election in which the women exercised the franchise extended to them by the Liberals. The latter are doubtless incensed at the lack of gratitude shown by the women voters!

If there were any vital difference between the two old parties in Canadian politics the swing to Conservatism in Ontario and now in Prince Edward Island might have a meaning worth searching for, but as Liberalism and Conservatism, especially in provincial affairs, are as much alike as two peas in a pod, the success of the one or the other is not based upon anything of fundamental significance. The change means a change of men not of policies, and the Conservative victors will doubtless carry on as their Liberal predecessors did and as the Conservative predecessors of the Liberals did.

These two elections, however, will cause some fluttering of heart at Ottawa, and the reactionary element which is seeking to reconstruct the Conservative party on lines more congenial to anti-public ownership and big business, which includes some in the Liberal camp, will derive considerable satisfaction from this turn of the political tide. It gives hope for a return to the system of the politically tied. Throughout the country the Conservative outs will redouble their efforts to become the ins, and down East the movement for business super-men to pull the country out of the financial quagmire will take on additional strength. It is not likely, however, to make very much difference to the country.

The Manitoba Liquor Act

In a session lasting less than three days, the Manitoba legislature last week passed the Liquor Bill practically as voted upon and approved by the people, together with supply amounting to \$756,500 to cover the cost of the special session and the administration of the act up to the end of the next fiscal year. The cost of the session, including the members' indemnity of \$100 was \$6,500.

Although Manitoba thus abolishes prohibition, Hon. R. W. Craig laid special emphasis upon the fact that the Liquor Bill did not repeal the Manitoba Temperance Act. That act insofar as it is not inconsistent with the Liquor Bill remains in force, and the attorney-general stated that with the exception of the things forbidden by the Temperance Act, but permitted by the Liquor Bill, there was nothing vitally contradictory in the two acts. The two acts will have to be worked out together and if changes are necessary they can be made next session after experience has demonstrated what the changes should be.

Under the new law which gives ample facilities for the purchase of liquor for beverage purposes, no excuse whatever exists for that defiance of the law which has undoubtedly existed during the last few years. That lawlessness was probably the main reason for public approval of the bill of the Moderation League. The very strong vote in favor

of the bill is virtually a challenge to the promoters of it to throw their weight and influence on the side of observance of the law. They have secured what they asked for and, having got it, it is not too much to ask that they assist to the fullest extent in stamping out the illicit vending of liquor. In the meantime the friends of temperance must get back to the methods of moral suasion and education. As a strong advocate of temperance recently said in an address in Toronto, the real temperance movement has suffered somewhat by the disposition to rely too much upon legislation and coercion. There is a world of truth in that observation. Legislation is only effective when it reflects a substantial and constant body of public opinion and public opinion grows by the dissemination of knowledge and the awakening of moral purpose. The liquor traffic is at least now out of the hands of those to whose interest it was to encourage a demoralising habit. That is an important reform. What will follow it is in the hands of those who in favoring it pledged themselves to give every assistance in the proper carrying out of the law.

The Death of Dr. Rutherford

In the death of Dr. John Gunion Rutherford, C.M.G., member of the Board of Railway Commissioners, at Ottawa last week, Canada has lost one who earned a distinguished name in a sphere of supreme importance to an agricultural country. Dr. Rutherford was born in Scotland in 1857, and came to Canada in 1875, where he continued at the Ontario School of Agriculture, Guelph, the studies in veterinary science which he had commenced in his native land. In 1884, he came West and settled at Portage la Prairie, where he practised his profession of veterinary surgeon. He was appointed veterinary inspector for the Manitoba government, but yielding to the lure of politics, he was elected

to the Manitoba legislature as representative of Lakeside. In 1900 he was elected to the Dominion House of Commons, as member for Macdonald, but in 1902, he was appointed Dominion veterinary general, and four years later he was made livestock commissioner as well. He resigned from these positions in 1912, and after six years with the C.P.R. as superintendent of agriculture and animal industry in the Department of Natural Resources he was appointed to the Board of Railway Commissioners.

It will be with veterinary science and the development of the livestock industry in Canada that Dr. Rutherford's name will be always associated. He was especially interested in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and in this field of veterinary science he did a great and valuable work. He was instrumental in the formation of an international commission on the control of this disease, and he also organized the inspection of meat and canned foods for the export and inter-provincial trade. In all that made for the advancement of veterinary science, the health of animals, and the encouragement of the livestock industry, he was an energetic and indefatigable worker. His death will bring a sense of personal loss to those who were associated with him in building up the livestock industry in Western Canada.

A Novel Proposal

The proposal of the American Farm Bureau Federation, that 200,000,000 bushels of this year's wheat crop of the United States should be withheld from the market, is attracting a considerable amount of attention across the border, not only because of its novelty, but because the federation has behind it considerable political influence which it will undoubtedly use to secure the adoption of this proposal.

The federation estimates that the present crop, plus the carry over from last year, will

amount to 1,000,000,000 bushels. Domestic consumption it places at 550,000,000 bushels, seed requirements at 50,000,000 bushels, and the export demand at 200,000,000 bushels, a total of 800,000,000 bushels to be placed against the 1,000,000,000 bushels on hand. The excess of 200,000,000 bushels, the federation says, should be stored under proper conditions on the farms, and the farmer permitted to finance on it through the credit channels recently established by the government.

The proposal is based on a calculation in which it is impossible to reach even approximate accuracy, but assuming the accuracy the question naturally suggests itself: What will be done with the 200,000,000 bushels if the conditions of world supply and demand are repeated next year? The suggestion that a large stock of wheat should be nationally housed as a provision against a poor crop has often been made, and, during the war, it was seriously suggested that special granaries should be built in Great Britain to hold a year's supply of wheat as a safeguard against the contingencies of war. That plan, however, involves a capital investment once and for all; the plan proposed by the American Farm Bureau Federation is ostensibly one to meet conditions that may arise in any year, and it is difficult to see how it can be worked for it is inconceivable that it means the destruction of the surplus at the expense of the nation. The only other way it could be adopted as a permanent policy would be by a compulsory reduction of the area sown to wheat until the accumulated surplus was disposed of, a form of regulation that could only be successfully carried out by a most thorough and minute organization of the farmers. If the federation is successful in converting the administration to its plan, the experiment will be watched with a considerable amount of interest on this side of the border.



Getting Into a Comfortable Place

An Amateur Prodigal

By Albert Payson Terhune

Author of *Dollars and Sense*, *Fortune, Lad*, Etc.

JOHN Andrews had more leisure than he needed and almost as much money as he wanted—more money than many good folks know is coined. So he devoted little energy to law, a little more to athletics, and most energy of all to looking for a good time. And, with each passing year, up to his twenty-eighth, he found he must look just a little farther than on the year preceding, before finding the kind of good time that appealed to him.

Thus, you see, he had had a long and wise course of training, for mischief, before mischief at length tackled him. Here is the chronicle of the bout:

On the night that marked the start of it all, Andrews came home overlate to his rooms on the fifth floor of the "Superior." The "Superior" was a metropolitan bachelor apartment house whose aim was to provide young and well-to-do men with enough comfort to make matrimony purely optional.

Andrews let himself into his rooms. The night was warm and his eyes ached from staring three hours at vari-colored rolling spheres on a green baize table. So he did not switch on the lights.

Instead, he made his way to his bedroom and there, locating the bed by memory, tossed his coat over its footboard. Then he prepared, as was his wont, to sit down on the side of the bed to take off his shoes. But memory is a tricky guide—in the dark. Especially, memory of exact locations. Wherefore, John Andrews' descending body missed the bed's edge by at least two inches. And he sat down with an unexpected speed and force.

He did not sit down on the floor. His fall was mercifully broken. He sat down on the head of a man.

(Yes, you read it rightly; the first time). He sat down very hard and very forcibly upon the back of a man's head. The head had just protruded cautiously from under the bed.

With the reflex muscular jump of one who unwittingly steps on the cat in crossing a dark passageway, John Andrews found his footing. He found it at once and fully six feet from the spot where he had so carelessly seated himself. His flight through the air was accompanied by an anguished howl of indignation. Not from his own throat, but from that appertaining to the head whereon he had sat.

The howl was accompanied by a sound of scrambling. The bed springs squealed, at a heaving contact from below. Then there was a blunderingly swift pad of feet on the floor, and something furtive and frightened scurried past Andrews in the darkness.

As the thing scuttled by, Andrews struck. It was a straight left lead, delivered with considerable power. But as it was aimed by guesswork it wholly missed its mark. Its impact threw Andrews forward and sent the bulk of his body full against the unseen runner. The two collided. The intruder grappled. Even in the dark, there, Andrews could feel the panic desperation in his grip.

He needed no herculean storybook prowess, though, to break his present adversary's hold and, by use of the simple old hiplock, to send him asprawl on the floor amid the wreckage of a bedside stand.

Kneeling on the easily relaxed forearms of his foe, Andrews reached up along the wall above him and pressed the light-button.

By the glow from three-shaded electric lamps he found himself looking down at a right sorry object. The man beneath him lay still; all the fight knocked out of him by the fall. His eyes were wide open and he was staring up in silly terror at his conqueror. His nose was bleeding; his underlip, too (Andrews had sat down hard). The object's breath came in gasps that

were more like sobs. The gasps were born of fear. He had not had long nor violent enough exercise to cause them.

"Get up," said Andrews.

The man obeyed.

"I'm sorry," went on Andrews, "to have disturbed you. But," with a glance under the bed, "that lower berth was reserved. And something tells me you had no ticket for it."

The man smiled in a pathetically conciliatory fashion at this feeble irony, and shuffled, furtively, in the direction of the door. He was so abject, so forlorn, so spiritless, that Andrews had an uncomfortable sensation of punishing a sick puppy. Nevertheless, he stepped between the intruder and the door.

"Better days, eh?" he questioned.

"By the way, how did you get in

he passed his host, as though dreading a kick. Andrews shut the door behind him; and, belatedly wondering if perhaps the nocturnal guest had lied in saying he had stolen nothing, turned on all the lights and made a cursory inspection of the suite.

His trip showed him no evidences of looting. But it revealed to him his evening mail piled in a little white heap on the livingroom table where the "floor valet" had as usual deposited it.

The anticlimax scene with the thief had brushed away Andrew's sleepiness. He filled and lighted a pipe, burrowed down in a big leather chair and proceeded to go through his newly arrived letters. There was a bill for club dues, there were two receipts, there was a "touch" note from a Human Sponge, there was a dinner invitation, there was a wedding announcement, and there was a letter signed: "With dear love, Ruth."

Refilling his pipe he began to skim over the first line or two. Little by little he forgot to look for the hidden joke and grew absorbed in what he was reading. It was an odd letter—from Andrews' experience.

"Ruth" began by saying how overjoyed her mother had been to get his postal, the preceding day; to learn that he once more had steady employment and that he was well. She went

don't want you to be angry with me or think I'm impertinent. But—now that you have a position again, could you manage to come home, if it's only just for a day, sometime, and see her? I won't try to tell you how unbelievably happy it would make her.

"Just think. It is fifteen years next spring. I can't make it seem possible that you haven't been back since then. Fifteen years. I was only seven. I can just dimly remember you. But mother remembers it all as if it were yesterday. And she won't hear a word of blame against you from even the dearest of our friends, for being away from her so long.

"Whether you can come to her or not, thank you for letting mother hear from you. It took such a load off her mind. Why, for a year, she hasn't known where you were or anything about you. She wrote to you at the Cleveland address, but her letter came back. She asks me to tell you again that your old room is still just as it was when you went away."

Then came another paragraph or two and the "With dear love, Ruth."

Andrews reread the whole letter, looking in vain for a possible catch in it. Then he examined the envelope's postmark. The name of the postoffice was "Ideala, Ohio," a place of which he had never heard. Presently, he gave up the riddle and went to bed.

Next day, the matter was brought back to him by the first letter he opened in his morning mail. It was in a masculine hand and none too friendly. It ran:

"John Andrews, Esq.,

"I learned through your sister, Ruth, yesterday that she had heard from you.

She gave me your address. I am writing to say what she is perhaps too mistakenly kind-hearted to tell you. Your mother's health is failing very rapidly. She is totally blind. Her hearing, too, is slightly affected. These are but symptoms of the incurable malady which will cause her death within a few months at most. Perhaps within a single month. I shall merely touch on the fact that your running away from home was a sorrow which brought on her first ill-health; and that the news of your long term in prison crushed what was left of her vitality and of her desire to live. The end is now very near. I am writing chiefly to say that she is in straightened circumstances. The place is over-mortgaged, and she has been forced to incur debts which worry her, cruelly. I learn that you now have steady employment. Should you wish to make up to her, ever so little, for any of the sorrow

you have caused, I suggest that you lift some of the monetary troubles that are saddening her last days. Your sister's salary at the school barely keeps her and her mother alive. There are many comforts the invalid must forego. Needful comforts, in her condition. Will not conscience or a belated sense of decency lead you to supply her with the means for such comforts?

"Yours, etc.,

"Hiram Fuld, M.D."

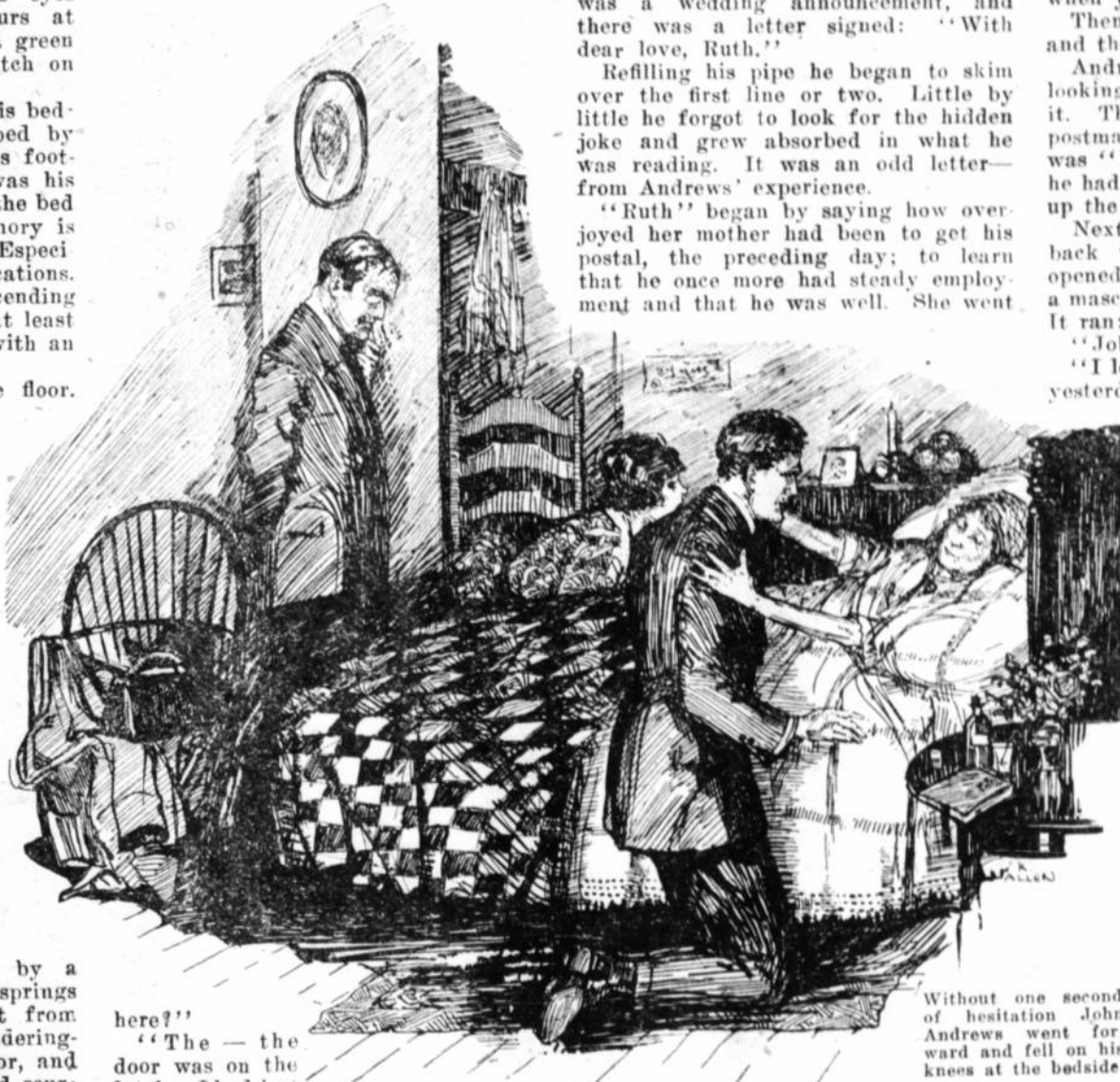
"That's the answer!" snorted Andrews, in dudgeon. "I knew there was a catch somewhere. The first letter was a 'come on,' and this is the 'follow up.' A touch, of course. But I still don't get the full drift of it all."

A few days later, came a telegram. It was addressed to "Mr. John Andrews," at the "Superior"; and it read:

"Mother is dying. Dr. Fuld says she cannot live two days. She is a little light-headed, and she calls for you nearly all the time.—Ruth."

John Andrews received this telegram at 9 a.m. At 10.30 he was on a train bound for Ideala, Ohio. He had spent at least one-half of the intervening time in

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Without one second of hesitation John Andrews went forward and fell on his knees at the bedside.

here?"

"The — the door was on the latch. I had just come in and shut it behind me when I heard you. There wasn't any chance to get out. So I—"

"I see. And now that I've got you, I suppose I ought to do one of two things! I believe real-life people generally hand a thief over to the police, and then have to get up at some ungodly hour of dawn and appear against him in a smelly police court and then waste a lot more time being bullied by his lawyer at the trial and being guyed between whiles by the humorist pests they miscall 'friends.' And in fiction, such men talk earnestly to the thief and convert him and he becomes their loyal servant and watches over their interests with a doglike devotion. He's generally a comic character, if I remember right."

Again the pathetic grin of propitiation twisted the victim's white mouth and his big scared eyes. And again Andrews felt that throb of disgusted pity for the creature.

"I don't want to be guyed by my friends and bullied by criminal lawyers," he concluded. "And I'm not looking for a converted servant of dog-like fidelity. Clear out!"

He flung open the door. The man darted out; accelerating his speed as

on to say that she was writing in her mother's place; as the latter's growing blindness had, during the past year, become complete. The girl wrote:

"She is so patient, John! But I should not be honest, dear, if I didn't tell you how she has grieved for you and how she has worried over your long, long silence. Why, until she got that card from you yesterday (oh, she fairly cried for happiness when I read it to her, and I caught her afterward kissing it when she didn't know I was looking)—until she got that card, neither she nor I had had one word from you in a whole year. Think of that, John! A whole year. And she is so old. And since she lost her sight she has nothing to do but to sit and remember."

"A 'shut-in-society' ad., I suppose," hazarded Andrews. "It's pretty well done at that."

He read on:

"She talks of you all the time. There isn't a day that passes but she asks if I've heard from you. Even though she knows I haven't. I do what I can to make her happy. But you are her first born and she loves you a hundred times more than ever she loved me. John, I

England Revisited

A Glance Over Conditions in the Old Country After the Lapse of Twenty Years---By J. T. Hull

IT is getting on to twenty years since I left England, with a wife and two children and an abundance of optimism, based on immigration literature, to make my fortune in Western Canada. I've still got the optimism, tempered considerably by lack of the fortune, but somewhat strengthened by the experiences of my first visit during the month of June, to the Old Country in that period. "You will find a great change in England," said my friends who had been more fortunate in their efforts to get back. I didn't. Perhaps change means something different to me than to the majority of people. Anyway, I found England pretty much the England I left. True, there are more houses even if not enough to go round. Some villages have expanded and the population of towns has increased, but to a westerner, who has seen towns spring up almost overnight on the bald prairie, there is nothing either novel or surprising in the mere expansion of a town. It would be more surprising if there hadn't been any expansion.

One thing, however, is particularly noticeable, and that is the extensive utilization of motor transportation. While there is not the number of motor cars that one can see in any Canadian or American city, the motor bus has become a regular institution. Thanks to magnificent roads, the motor bus has linked up the centres of population, village, town and city, in a remarkable way. One could almost travel from one end of the country to the other, along these country roads whose beauty is perhaps the one enduring memory of the English immigrant. Yes, they have good roads, so good, that one can ride fairly comfortably in these busses although they are equipped with solid tyres. The bus companies take no chance on punctures or blow outs!

But the life of the people, town and country alike, shows precious little change. Whatever the hectic promises made to the mass of the people during the war by wealth and authority, the pre-war England was no worse than the England of today. Industry is stagnant and one million and a quarter people are looking for work and furnishing a problem that on the old economic lines seems beyond solution. Agriculture is going through a depression worse than anything it has encountered since the revolution effected by the repeal of the corn laws three-quarters of a century ago. Agricultural produce from Europe is being dumped on the English market because there is no other place for it to go, and the produce of English orchards, market gardens and farms, is rotting where it grows because it will not bring the cost of moving it to market. The price of coal is abnormally high, but the miners, on the average, are getting no more than a bare subsistence wage and factory workers make the same complaint. There, as here, the question on the lips of everyone is: What is the cause of the great disparity between producers' and consumers' prices? There, as here, they are facing the outrageous cost of distribution and trying to find out how industry and agriculture can be made to give a decent living to the mass of the people.

Fed Up With War Conditions

The condition is, of course, not peculiar to England; it is world-wide, but because they are a trading people and because they know that international trade is indispensable to their economic prosperity, the English people are getting thor-

oughly fed up with the protracted friction over after-the-war settlements that is blocking the return of economic and political peace. On the trains, in the markets, on the street and in the press, the one demand is to get the questions of reparations and inter-allied debts out of the way one way or another and to get back to business. "And we've got to get back quick," I was told, "or there'll be no business to get back to; we'll all be in the soup together."

In a museum of antiquities I met an American and his wife doing the grand tour. In an exchange of notes he said to me, in almost awed undertones, "Why these English are almost pro-German. If one were to say in the States what they are saying right out in public he would be mobbed." Perhaps, but it is characteristically English. "We cannot help it," said an ex-army officer to me as we chatted on the train. "Our destinies are bound up with Europe. We sink or swim together and the choice we have to make is whether we will sink together or swim together. We prefer to swim." That's England's case in a nutshell and it explains why they are impatient with France, and why public opinion is pushing the government on to a course of action that may have momentous results.

During the war the village near which I was born was transformed into a town of Belgian refugees. Hundreds of houses were built to accommodate these refugees and to provide work for them the government built a big munitions factory. The factory is for sale, the Belgians have gone and the houses have helped to relieve the housing shortage, but monuments to the war period like these dot the country. Go through a churchyard or cemetery and on every other gravestone one finds the words: "Also to the memory of . . . killed in action" or "died of wounds." In every place one finds memorials honoring the local men who gave their lives for their country. Yet despite these evidences of the four years' of agony endured by the country the English people are weary of the war spirit, and while they may not easily either forgive or forget, they are trying hard to live in the present and not in the past. And the present is giving them problems far harder to solve than the war gave them.

Canadian Produce

To one interested in Canadian agriculture and accustomed to read of Canadian exports of butter, eggs, cheese and fruit, it is positively humiliating to find that we have not learned the art of making a distinctive name for ourselves in the English market. Look in any produce store in any English city and you will find a fine display of dairy

products with big tickets announcing that they are Danish. That word Danish is familiar to the English housewife. It is a synonym of quality, it means that when you buy you get your money's worth. In the same window you will notice cheese either with no ticket on it or one saying "imported." You recognize the cheese, but go into the store and ask the dealer what kind of cheese it is and the odds are about 100 to one that he will tell you "American." Canadian bacon is also sold as American, and what butter and eggs we ship to England are lost in the general produce market. That is not the case with Danish produce; it carries its distinctive mark right through to the consumer, and because it is good it has a market all to itself.

At Birkenhead and Manchester, I attended sales of Canadian cattle, the former being Ontario stock and the latter western cattle shipped through the cattle pool of the United Grain Growers Limited. Although these cattle were advertised as stores, some lots brought butcher prices, and one lot in the western cattle touched easily the best prices for home-fed cattle. The comments of the buyers were exceedingly gratifying to a westerner. "Your only competitor, the Irish," said one farmer who bought freely to ship into Northamptonshire, "cannot come near you for quality. Western Canada needn't fear any competition in this market if this is a fair sample of the cattle you can raise." Here, I believe, is a market which with a little study and experience can be made for Canada and distinctively Canadian. The cattle are advertised as Canadian and sold as Canadian, and, moreover, the buyers are told whether it is eastern or western stock. It is a market in which we have a great chance to make good and under our own name. Why on earth our exporters of dairy produce do not see that this kind of produce reaches the consumer as the Danish produce does is beyond me. It is impossible to believe that we cannot organize the market as the Danish exporters have organized it for their produce, for, I was given to understand that the Danish co-operatives ship to wholesalers or their own agents, who supply the retail market. Anyway, the opportunity is there if we have only energy and foresight enough to grasp it.

A Reminder of Colonialism

Besides it is a kind of advertising that brings rich returns. The Dominion Immigration office, and our railway and steamship lines, are undoubtedly giving Canada quite an amount of verbal and pictorial publicity, the former with an eye to selective immigration, the latter with an eye to business for their respective lines, and the immigration office appears to be doing its best within our

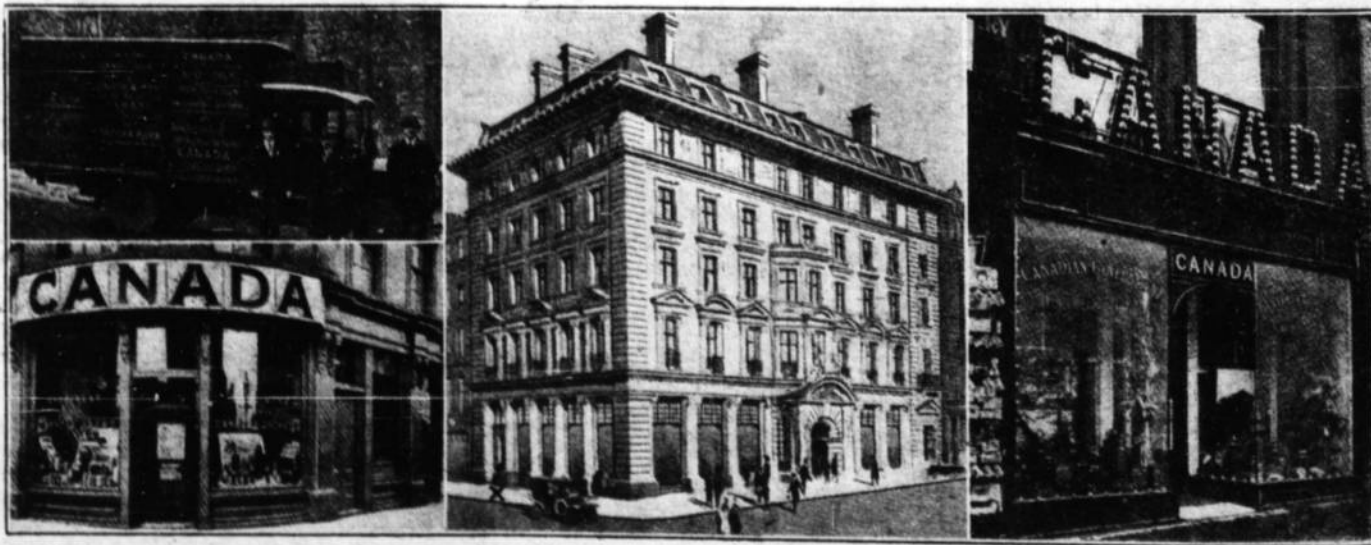
immigration policy to make Canada known and attractive to those who would make suitable settlers; but a grip on the English produce market such as Denmark has would give us free advertising of incalculable value and pre-eminently practical. And at that I am not sure that we are not penny wise and pound foolish in the matter of keeping Canada before the English people. When one has got an eye for Australia House, in the Strand, with its daily moving pictures of Australian life and scenery, and its exhibits of what can be done in Australia, the dingy office of the Canadian High Commissioner, and upstairs accommodation in the British Columbia Building for Canada's immigration offices, come with something of a shock. Indeed, it looks as if there wasn't any desire at Ottawa to decently house the representatives of Canada in England, and that small and unpretentious advertisements in equally small and unpretentious country newspapers were expected to work miracles of persuasion in favor of Canada. In fact, when it comes to impressiveness there is some excuse for the Englishman in the story, who believed that the C.P.R. was the government of Canada.

Just a few yards away from and opposite to the Dominion immigration offices is a beautiful building. It is empty and for sale or to rent. It occupies a conspicuous position and efforts have been made to induce Ottawa to get it and have all the Dominion institutions under one roof. The efforts had not succeeded when I was over there but a press story from London, published last week, credits the News of the World with the announcement that the Canadian government is purchasing the Crown's lease on premises in Trafalgar Square to house the Canadian official staff in London, and will also probably acquire the adjacent premises occupied by the Royal College of Physicians. This seems to be the premises I saw, and it is to be hoped the News of the World is right, for, after all, if we are really going to maintain the status of a sister nation in the British Commonwealth of Nations, we must maintain it with something like dignity and importance. At present Canada in England presents all the appearance of the out-worn colonial status, and is not even keeping up with the other Dominions.

The G.T.P. Controversy

The British papers do not normally give much attention to Canadian news, but there are occasions when they get "all het up" about Canada. One of these occurred when I was there. A news story announced that 500,000 Austrians were preparing to emigrate to Canada, and a North of England Conservative paper appeared to be deeply concerned because "the Canadian authorities in London do not appear to be perturbed at the threat to the future of the British race in Canada." The story, as it turned out, and as one might expect, was a mere yarn, but the champions of Empire got well worked up over it. But try and get these champions of Empire to look squarely at the facts regarding the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific deal, and you run the risk of being physically assaulted. In that matter the British race in Canada gets scant consideration and their defenders a scantier courtesy. We are simply "confiscators of British investments," as one business man told me, and when I attempted to put up

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Canada Overseas

Left upper—Exhibition motor van of Immigration Department; Lower—Immigration Office, Belfast. Centre—British Columbia Building, 1 Regent Street, London. The Dominion Immigration Offices are upstairs in this building, and are entered by the side door marked X in the picture. Right—Immigration Offices, Liverpool.

Financing the Change to Mixed Farming

H. Allison Dean, Limerick, Sask.

The writer of the accompanying article is a young farmer who, owing to dry years and to hail, has had no grain crop since 1916. In March, 1922, *The Guide* issued a "SILO NUMBER," a copy of which was sent to him by a lumber company, which impressed him so much that he became a subscriber. Writing to us under date of March 17, 1923, he says:

"Like so many hitherto straight grain farmers, I had only vague ideas on many subjects in connection with the new era of mixed farming. This silo number discussed that phase so fully that I have used it for a reference book ever since, with such good effect that I designed and built a semi-trench silo, and in raising crops to fill it gained much valued experience. The entire country is interested in livestock, and the crops, buildings and methods inseparable from them."

THE average western farm is comparable to a big factory building with no machinery inside, but a solid hardwood floor several feet thick. The only income the owner has is prying up this flooring and selling it. The labor involved and the price received just enables him to pay the labor bill piled up and his taxes, and to buy himself the bare necessities of life.

Were he to fill his factory building with all the machinery the floor could carry without sagging, and keep a constant stream of raw materials going in one end and of highly finished articles out the other, he would no doubt become prosperous, and have a valuable property to leave posterity.

The farm then has a flooring of good rich soil that can be pried up in chunks with plows and cultivators, whipped into shape by expensive machinery and sold all over the world in the form of wheat. In a comparatively short time barren soil only will remain and the country become a desert. If the present owners were amassing a fortune by this system of mining the soil there would be some reason in it, but that they are selling the very floor and foundation of a nation, and actually losing money by the process, is proven beyond doubt.

Installing the Machinery

The solution then is to put more and more livestock on our farms, in the form of milk cows, beef cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, or whatever the individual fancies. These will be the machinery that will allow us to turn out a higher finished article, without throwing away in a few years the soil's riches, gathered through centuries.

Everyone realizes that it is not the stock alone that changes the aspect of farming, but rather that which stock enables us to do in improved cultural methods.

Purely in theory as to system, but founded on proven facts and figures, allow me to compare two half-sections, one farmed for grain only, the other on a scientific basis. On neither farm will work or horse feed be counted:

The grain farm—present system—320 acres.				
In bare summerfallow	100 acres.			
In wheat on summerfallow	100 acres	— 30 bus. at 80c.	\$ 2,400.00	
In oats on summerfallow stubble	50 acres	— 30 bus. at 35c.	525.00	
In wheat on summerfallow stubble	50 acres	— 20 bus. at 80c.	800.00	
In barnyard, waste land, etc.	20 acres			
	320 acres			\$ 3,725.00
The mixed farm—scientific system—320 acres.				
In corn, S. F. substitute	75 acres for silage—5 tons at \$6.00		\$ 2,250.00	
In corn, S. F. substitute	75 acres for grain—25 bus. at \$1.00		1,875.00	
In wheat, corn land	75 acres—30 bus. at 80c.		1,800.00	
In oats, corn land	50 acres—60 bus. at \$1.00		3,000.00	
In barley, corn land	25 acres—50 bus. at \$1.00		1,250.00	
In barnyard, waste land, etc.	20 acres.			
	320 acres			\$10,175.00

These figures are startling, but I have authority for every one. First, it has been proven that grain following corn is equal and often superior to that on bare fallow. Second, the yield of corn for silage is that obtained on various experimental farms, and the yield of grain is based on my own experience. That this yield of oats and barley can be obtained following corn is a certainty. Indeed they are set low I am sure.

As to values—it is generally accepted that silage fed to cattle returns at least \$6.00 per ton. The average of six years' data from steer feeding at Scott shows that oats realized approximately \$1.00 a bushel when marketed in this way. I assume that barley and corn are equally valuable.

A Source of Funds

However, to get these returns it is absolutely impossible to do without stock and the equipment that goes with it, and right there is the rub—the obstacle that is confronting thousands of farmers who would institute a mixed farming system tomorrow if they had the means. The fallacy of straight grain growing as a profitable proposition is proven now

by the countless cases of men who have been grain farming for from ten to 20 years and have failed to accumulate a sufficient sum from these years of soil mining to go out and buy even ten good milk cows, and build the silo, barns, fences, etc., that go with them. I would estimate the sum required to equip a half-section with the stock and buildings necessary to properly utilize the feed produced under the newer system at around twelve thousand dollars.

Where the money is to come from is the problem before the West.

There can be but one answer—from stock themselves. Through the government of Saskatchewan can be purchased cows on such terms that they can be made to pay for themselves. These cows can then be made to buy or breed better cows, and so on. One bred sow, registered stock, can be had at about 50 dollars. Her first litter, of say five living pigs, can be sold readily for ten dollars each. As for horses, breed your best mares, even if they are small, and by properly feeding the colt on some of that cheap feed raised as a summerfallow substitute, make a real horse out of him.

This then is the logical solution—keep right on grain farming the best way we know how, but get some stock around, if it is only one cow, and feed her to her utmost capacity and make her buy another cow, and those two buy two more, and gradually accumulate enough stock to use all the feed that can be grown on the summerfallow at present idle. Then, by carefully kept records it will be easy to tell whether some wheat acreage should be converted to stock feeds or not. I maintain that the half-section farmer of the West can turn off just as much wheat as at present and an equal, or greater value in livestock products as well, from the same 320 acres, by more scientific farming.

Now, some philosopher has said, "What you can do, or think you can do, begin it! Boldness has genius, power and magic in it." That has encouraged me to make the plunge, and as I am the first to tackle it in this part, I had to do everything by guess and by gosh!

Since two springs ago, I have seeded an acre to Grimm alfalfa, ten acres to Arctic sweet clover and five to common sweet clover. I have installed ten Holstein cows, built a semi-trench silo as shown on page 10 of the Dairy Number and have raised 25 acres of corn and sunflowers and fed 15 beef steers through the winter. This spring I will sow 25 acres to Arctic sweet clover, 40 acres to corn and sunflowers and endeavor to get a start in better hogs.

Hogs that have been running on pasture all summer are now ready to fatten. They should be given comfortable sleeping quarters during the cold nights, fed a good fattening ration and marketed before cold weather.

The value of a crop preserved by a silo is increased about forty per cent. over that of a crop harvested in the usual way.

A much larger amount of digestible food can be secured from an acre of silage corn than from an acre of hay.

Enjoy thirst-

Keep Coca-Cola cold.
Serve it at home and
send it to the men in
the fields.



Buy it by the
case from your
dealer.

Drink

Coca-Cola

Delicious and Refreshing



SEND 10 CENTS
for an attractive pair of cuff links,
a useful thimble and a book of
"Facts" about Coca-Cola beauti-
fully illustrated in colors.

USE THIS COUPON
The Coca-Cola Company, Toronto, Ont.
Enclosed find the coin or stamp covering postage and machine.
For which send me the 1923 Coca-Cola advertising "Facts."
Name.....
Address.....
Post Office.....
Province.....

Nothing like "Super-X"



Shooters kill ducks, geese and other game with "Super-X" that they would have to pass up with the ordinary loads. No other shotgun ammunition can come within 15 or 20 yards of its range.

Western "Field" shells—12, 16 and 20 gauge—with the famous "Super-X" load have a close and deadly effective pattern at unusually long distances. You can prove it with one trial. Ask your dealer for "Super-X"—and get the game that's hard to get.

Choice of World's Best Shots

For ordinary shooting use Western "Field" shells. They were used to win the last World's Olympic Trap-shooting Championship at Antwerp. Should you prefer to shoot black powder, you can always depend on the Western "New Chief" shell. If you're after long range remember to ask for "Super-X." We'll give you the address of the nearest Western dealer.

Read of America's Triumphs in Shooting

Write us today for free booklets. Read how the American team won the International Rifle Matches at Milan, Italy, with Western cartridges. Get the story of the American Champion Trap-shooting Team. Send for the facts about Western shells and rifle cartridges—Lubaloy—the Western bullet jacket metal that absolutely prevents metal fouling—the new Western high-velocity .30-30—and "Marksman" L. R. .22 cartridge.

This Information is Free

No matter what you want to know about any kind of ammunition, feel free to write to us. Address

WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO., DEPT. T-8, East Alton, Ill.

Western

AMMUNITION



Save 50c on the Dollar
BY BUYING
Your Farm Supplies
from **Christie's**

MANGER CHAINS



Made of the best British steel, as illustrated. Secured by us direct from British Government Surplus Stocks. You cannot make a mistake at
Each **45c**

HARNESS BRUSHES



Genuine British Government surplus. Made with real bristles
Each **25c**

DANDY BRUSHES



Every farmer knows the quality of these well-known brushes. Our price
Each **25c**

NECK STRAPS, \$1.10



Made of the finest English oak-tanned leather. Same kind as used by British Army for tying mules and horses. Absolutely new. Strongly made and reinforced with ring for halter shank. Upper part 2 1/2 inches wide, with round throat. Part - Worn
NECK STRAPS, in good condition. Each **60c**

NECK STRAPS, 60c



Different pattern to above, but very strong and durable. Slightly soiled, but excellent value. Each **60c**

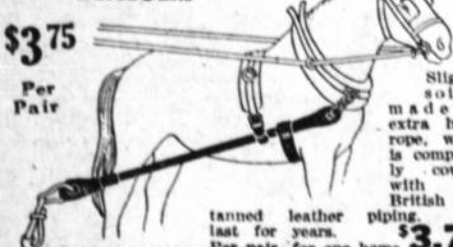
YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

British Government HORSE BLANKETS



Absolutely new, and shipped direct from British Government Ordnance stocks. Warmly lined, and made with two sureties, with brass eyelets. Regularly sold in the West at \$13 per pair. Each **\$3.25**

ARTILLERY TRACES



\$3.75
Per Pair
Slightly soiled, made of extra heavy rope, which is completely covered with best British oak-tanned leather piping. Will last for years.
Per pair, for one horse **\$3.75**

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF GENUINE BRITISH GO Greatest List of Bargains ever offered

A THREE MONTHS' BUYING TRIP BY OUR MR. CHRISTIE IN



NEW BRITISH ARMY RADIO-LITE COMPASSES in strong hunter case. Government tested and stamped. Can be read easily in dark. Don't be without one at this price. Each **\$2.25**

GREEN WILLESSEN TARPULINS

Made especially for covering British Army supplies. Rot-proof and waterproof. None better made. Size, 10 feet by 14 feet, **\$16.25**; 6 feet by 6 **\$4.50**

British Government BINOCULARS



Made by the world-famous firm of Lemaire to British War Office specification for officers' use in the war. Each glass tested and passed and engraved with maker's name, and bears British Government mark and approval number. Some fitted with bending bar for eye-width adjustment. Magnification by five diameters, object glasses 45 millimetres (1 3/4 ins.). Dull oxidised body, covered with fine Morocco leather. Central-screw focus. Supplied complete in brown leather saddle-made sling case, with shoulder strap. These are worth in the regular way at least \$30, and are remarkable value **\$14.75**

During Mr. Christie's trip, goods have been arriving to the roof with genuine British Government Surplus prices that we thought there must be some mistake. It was no mistake about it, and in this big two-page advertisement representing a tremendous saving in your purchase for the harvest and fall. We try to give a square you have to do is return the goods, and you will

BRITISH ARMY CLASP KNIVES, with can openers. Made of best Sheffield steel. Each **55c**

ARTILLERY DRIVER'S WHIPS—Made for the British Army. Part worn, but first-class condition. Each **25c**

PURE WOOL MITTS—Navy color. Made of highest quality wool. Per pair **25c**

Khaki Cloth Trousers

Genuine Government Regulation. Wonderful for wear round the farm. You cannot make a mistake. Per pair **\$3.35**

GENUINE BRITISH ARMY ALL-WOOL CARDIGAN JACKETS

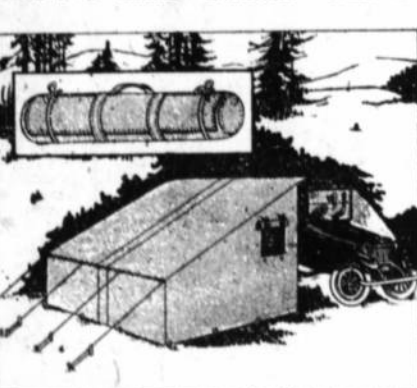
These are of fairly heavy weight for fall and winter wear, and have just arrived from the Old Country, direct from British Government stocks. They are really wonderful value. Buy one for the cool mornings and nights of harvest time. Each **\$2.45**

BRITISH ARMY TEAM LINES

We received a short time ago, hundreds of orders that we could not fill, but we have now big stocks on hand. Twenty-two feet long and made of the finest leather. **\$3.00**

BRITISH ARMY BRACES Super quality, for the hardest kind of wear. Per pair **50c**

SPECIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT AUTO and CAMP TENT



Most wonderful value ever offered in Western Canada. Weighs only 6 1/2 lbs. Size when rolled, 24 ins. by 7 ins. Size when erected: height, 6 ft. 4 ins.; length, 13 ft. 6 ins. and width, 7 ft. Absolutely rot-proof and waterproof. Can be used either for covering car, or for camp tent, with room for two cots or three persons using sleeping bags. Fitted with ventilators and roll-up blinds, with green netting windows. Made of finest Egyptian cotton yarn, dyed a restful shade of olive green. Each **\$23.45**

Plowing Harness Set \$9.25



One of the greatest bargains we have ever offered. Set consists of four genuine British Government Artillery leather-covered wire-cable traces, with ends to connect to Concord hames, complete with belly-bands and back-bands. The traces were made by the British Government for use in hauling the heaviest Artillery guns, and are so strongly made of the highest grade material that they are practically indestructible. They are the most wonderful value we have ever seen. Don't miss this great opportunity.

Riding Breeches and Leggings

BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES—Made of Bedford Cord, officers' pattern, with buckskin strappings. All sizes. **\$4.25**

BRITISH ARMY RIDING BREECHES—Made by the British Government for service in India. Sizes 28 to 34. Per pair **\$2.25**

BRITISH OFFICERS' RIDING BREECHES—Made of English wool Bedford cord, with genuine buckskin strappings. All sizes. Will wear for years. Worth \$30. **\$10.45**

British Army Leggings **\$2.75**

All leather, spring front blocked, without seam at back. All straps sewn on by hand. Especially suitable for riding and farm wear. Give calf measurement **\$2.75**

British Government Pure Wool Underwear



As issued to H.M. Forces during the war. Made under government inspection from the very finest quality wool, and guaranteed to outwear several suits of ordinary underwear. It is undoubtedly the best value in Canada today. In fact, we have never seen anything like it for the money. If you want hard-wearing, pure wool, warm underwear for fall and winter wear, this is it. Give waist measurement when ordering **\$2.95**

British Government Regulation LEATHER HALTERS

With double heads. Part-used by the British Army during the war, but guaranteed in first-class condition. Genuine Government oak-tanned leather. Much superior to any halters we have ever handled. Each **90c**

DON'T FORGET TO SIGN YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS WHEN SENDING ORDER

NEW FLAX Haversacks



Ten inches square, complete with shoulder straps. **60c**
Munition Workers Slippers, \$1.95

Made of genuine leather, with leather heels. Slip them on your tired feet when you come off the land. Per pair **\$1.95**



BRITISH OFFICERS' KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS

With collar attached, with two pockets, and are ideal for farm wear as they always look well, and will give years of service. State size of collar. **\$2.95**

BRITISH ARMY Canvas SLIPPERS

These have genuine leather soles, and are exceptional value at this price. State size. Per pair **\$1.95**

BRITISH OFFICERS' BOOTS \$4.45



Our regular \$4.90 line, but specially reduced for the harvest trade to **\$4.45**. All-leather tan Derby boot, with official British Officers' stamp on sole. Leather lined through out, with stitched soles and welled. A fairly light boot, but very hard-wearing. Our guarantee goes with it. State size.

Don't Forget to Sign Your Name to Your Order

BRITISH OFFICERS' PIGSKIN SADDLE With safety clutch. First-class condition. Worth four times the money. Each **\$13.45**

Amazing but True NEW BRITISH ARMY RAZORS, 25c

Complete with Shaving Brush



In case, complete with best quality SHAVING BRUSH. Razors made of best Sheffield steel, most of them hollow ground. Complete outfit. A wonderful bargain, for only **25c**



British Government Officers' Trench Coats

\$27.50 Each (Four Coats in One)



Smart, hard-wearing, all-the-year-round coat, and the most serviceable for country wear. Specially made for British officers, and of the best material obtainable. Makes a splendid winter coat, and in summer the all-wool fleece lining can be detached. State height and chest measurement when ordering. Coat is made of triple-proof, highest quality gabardine, and linings are as follows:

1. Detachable all-wool fleece lining.
2. Oilskin interlining (not rubber, which is perishable).
3. Check lining.

Ever heard of CIVIL



Wonderful BEDDING BAL

This is a real opportunity to get genuine British-made goods at a real reduction. of:

- 2 BRITISH ARMY BLANKETS
- 2 WHITE BLANKETS
- 2 FLANNELLETS
- 2 PILLOW CASES
- Full Size HOSE

All Cheques Must Be Certified By Bank

or Shipment will be delayed

YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED

ARMY PUP TENTS

\$2.75

Made of highest grade military waterproof duck. Ideal for prospectors, campers, hunters, etc., or for use during harvest or threshing **\$2.75**



JOHN C.
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR
BRITISH GOVERNMENT LEATHERS
9975 JASPER AVE

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED DIRECT FROM OLD COUNTRY

Send to the Farmers of Western Canada

ENGLAND BRINGS FORTH A FLOOD OF BARGAINS OF UNPARALLELED VALUE

Western Canada's
GIGANTIC
ALL-BRITISH
Mail Order House

almost every day by the carload—in one day
present time we have three warehouses jammed
War Supplies, all ready for distribution to the
purchased by Mr. Christie at such unbelievably low
and we cabled him for confirmation. But there
you will find bargains that you never dreamed of,
of necessities for the farm and the farm home
deal to everybody, and if you are not satisfied all
your money back promptly.

OUTH AFRICAN
OLD BOOTS, \$4.90



ular \$5.50 line, but yours
0. We have sold thousands
this year. Made by Brit-
manufacturers for the British
of full Kip leather, with
solid butt soles, leather
throughout. Made for hard
Waterproof filling between
and first sole, double water-
tough. Note stamp on sole;
is genuine.

British Officers'
Trench Boots

\$8.25

Leather lined
16 inches high
Thoroughly water-
tight. Beautiful
nut-brown shade.
Many cheaper
lines, but
none com-
pare with
these for
quality. Our
regular
\$9.00 line.
Yours for
\$8.25



British
Government
Moleskin
Pants

Genuine British Gov-
ernment surplus
supplies. Made in
overall pattern, with
bib. Dark blue shade,
and tremendously hard-
wearing. Economical
and serviceable. Sold
by us with every con-
fidence and with our
money-back guarantee.
Per
pair \$2.95



SCOTCH STEAMER RUGS—Made of the purest wool,
with fringe. Size, 60 ins. x 72 ins. Beautiful woven
patterns in delicate shades, and worth more
than double the money. Will last a life-time. \$6.95

Each
WHITE WEB SURCINGLES—New, made of best British
military web, with leather straps and buckles, 7 feet
long x 3 inches wide. 50c

Each
BRITISH GOVERNMENT LEATHER SURCINGLES—
Partly worn, but in fine condition. Useful for making
and repairing halters, team lines, harness,
etc. Each 40c

GENUINE BRITISH GOVERNMENT
Saddle Outfit, \$11.35

Sold by us regularly
for \$12.50, but re-
duced specially for
the harvest trade to
\$11.35. Thousands
of outfits already sold
by us. Outfit con-
sists of genuine All-
Leather British Gov-
ernment Cavalry
Saddle, with cinch
and stirrups; 44-lb.
All-wool Saddle
Blanket; Riding
Bridle, with lines
and bit; and Mil-
itary Tethering Rope
—all for only \$11.35.
Don't delay, as we
may have to in-
crease the price
again before long.

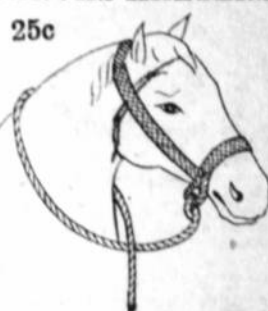


British Government
KHAKI
JACKETS



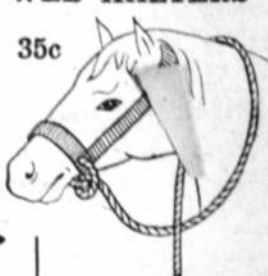
Suitable for harvesting
or for ordinary wear
around farm. Very
strong and durable. Made
for the British Gov-
ernment. Sizes 33 to
39. Each \$1.75

New British Government
CANVAS HALTERS



Absolutely new, but slightly
soiled. Extraordinary
value. Who would be without a halter
at this price? Complete with
shank 5 1/2 feet long. 25c

New British Government
WEB HALTERS



Complete with shank 5 1/2
feet long. Halters are
new, but slightly soiled.
Just a sample of our
many wonderful
bargains. Each 35c

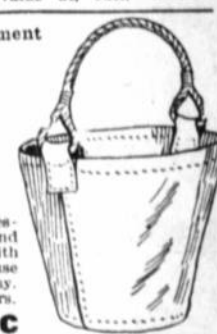
British Government
NOSE BAGS



Made of heavy cotton,
strongly reinforced, with
ventilators. Absolutely
new. Amazing
value at, each 65c

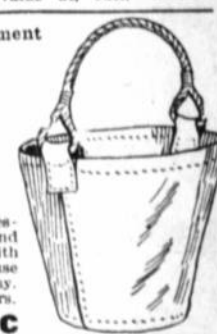
British
Government
Khaki Serge
Combination
Overalls

Made in one piece,
buttoning in front,
and used by the
British Government
overseas forces in
Russia. Wonderful
value, and only
limited quantity
available. Ideal
garment for fall
and winter on
farm. Per suit
\$4.45



British Government
Collapsible
WATER
BUCKETS

Made of heavy Willow-
den waterproof and
rot-proof canvas, with
rope handle, for use
in the British Army.
Will last for years.
Very useful on
farm. \$60c



Genuine British Army Heavy Khaki ALL-
WOOL GLOVES—Highest quality. 30c

AUTO OR DRIVING ROBES



Guaranteed all
wool, in beauti-
ful woven colors.
Will last a life-
time even with
the hardest kind
of wear. Size
60 inches x 80
inches. Driving
comfort at this
price is remark-
ably cheap. \$3.95

rd anything like it?

LIAN SUITS
\$7.95

These are undoubtedly
the greatest value ever
offered in Canada, and
at current retail prices
are easily worth \$30.
During the war all cloth-
ing was controlled by
the British Government,
and our Mr. Christie was
fortunate enough to secure
a large quantity of suits
made under government
supervision by one of the
best known tailoring firms
in the Old Country. They
come in all-wool tweeds and serges,
in pleasing dark shades and
up-to-date styles. Our mail-
order department is working
overtime to fill orders for
these suits, and you should
rush your order if you want
to get a wonderful bargain.
Coat has three buttons, cuffs
on pants. Give height,
weight and chest and waist
measurement. You may never
have another opportunity to
get a high-class tailored
suit for \$7.95 only



Slightly used, but in first-class
condition. Genuine heavy Brit-
ish military duck. Socketed
poles, pegs and mallet. Size,
12 feet diameter. \$19.75

British Army
Bell Tents
\$19.75



Made for British officers during the war, and
practically in new condition. Size, 6 feet 3
inches long by 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 1 foot
3 inches high, folding into a space of 3 feet
by 6 inches. Most compact and portable bed
made, and ideal for tourists, campers, etc.,
because several of them can be packed into a
small compass. Take one in your car or rig,
and always have a place to sleep. Folding
framework is of well-seasoned lumber, with
the mattress of heavy white or brown canvas. Special price
\$4.95

BRITISH OFFICERS' SPECIAL GREY
BLANKETS—Made of best quality mili-
tary long-staple wool, beautiful dark
grey shade, size 72 inches x 90 inches.
Weight 9 lbs. Regular price \$8.00
\$9.00. Per pair \$8.00

WHITE ALL-WOOL SCOTCH BLAN-
KETS—Size 70 inches x 90 inches.
Weight 8 lbs. Made of military long-
staple wool of finest quality. Our cus-
tomers tell us they have never seen finer
blankets for the money. \$8.00

BRITISH ARMY FOOTBALL BOOTS—
Made from best natural hide, block toe-
cap, strap across shoulder sole and iron
riveted. Made for British Army bat-
talions during the war. State size. \$3.75

FOOTBALL BOOTS—Chrome hide,
divided toe-cap, sole riveted with brass
rivets. As supplied to the leading clubs
in England. State size. \$4.50

BRITISH ARMY ALL-WOOL SHIRTS—
Of natural grey flannel, double-breasted.
Reinforced at shoulders. A popular line.
State size of collar. \$2.45

Genuine British
Army All-Wool
Pullover
Sweaters



There will be
many cold
days in the
fall when these
will be indis-
pensable. Hard
wearing and a
real bargain.
\$2.95

British
Government
Velvet Cord
Trousers



As issued to
the British
labor battal-
ions during
the war, and
made of the
highest-grade,
hardest wear-
ing cord
material. These cost
the British Gov-
ernment \$12
per pair.
Sizes 33 to
37. Yours
for, per pair,
\$2.95

Some Outstanding Bargains

BRITISH ARMY KNIVES AND FORKS—Made of best Sheffield
steel, with plated handles. 40c
Per knife and fork
BRITISH ARMY MESS TINS—Lid can be used as frying pan,
and container as pot or kettle. Ideal for harvest. 25c
Per tin
BRITISH ARMY WATER BOTTLE—Felt covered,
especially useful during harvest. Each 25c
ENGLISH DUBBIN—Genuine British Government surplus, best
known preparation for preserving and waterproofing boots. 20c
Three tins for
LONG-HEEL ROPES—Made of Italian rope, 10 feet long, with
long leather strap and buckle, used for tethering
artillery horses. Each 40c
HEEL ROPES—Five feet long, similar to above, with
slightly shorter strap. Each 25c
HIGHLAND KILT OUTFIT—Consisting of kilt, white tunic,
hose stops, spats, garters and sporran. \$9.75
Complete outfit for
RIDING REINS—Genuine British Government part 50c
worn, with two brass buckles

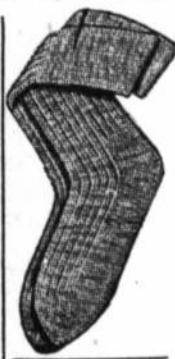
Women's
Royal Air Force
Suits
\$2.95



These are indis-
pensable for
women's work on
the farm. When
milking cows, or
churning, or doing
odd jobs, just slip on
one of these suits.
Made of best Khaki
Canton cloth, and con-
sisting of smart jacket
and pants. Thousands
of western women will
be wearing these suits
this fall. Complete
suit for \$2.95

All Wool
British Army
Socks

Made of highest grade grey
wool, and ideal for farm
wear. Guaranteed less than
wholesale cost. 45c
Per pair
Heavy English ALL-WOOL
HEATHER SOCKS—In dark
brown shades. 40c
Per pair



Your Money
Back If Not
Satisfied

British Government
Army Blankets \$1.65



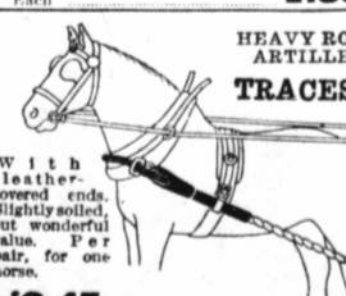
Shipped direct from British Army stocks. Sold
regularly at \$1.95 each. Indispensable for
hunting, camping, threshing and emergency
uses in the farm home. Stock up \$1.65
for fall at this price. Each

Halter Shanks

Nine feet long, complete with ring. Useful, not
only as halter shanks, but for a thousand other
things on the farm. Strong and durable. These
were made for the British cavalry, and are
amazing value 25c

Military Saddle Pads

Made of soft felt 1/4-inch thick. Weight
4 lbs. Each \$1.85



\$2.45

HEAVY ROPE
ARTILLERY
TRACES, \$2.45

All Charges Paid on
Orders of \$50 Upwards

DON'T FORGET TO SIGN
YOUR NAME TO YOUR
ORDER

erful
ING
LE

portunity to get
bed supplies
Outfit consists
MY ALL-WOOL
in pleasing dark
NKETS of the
military long
size 72 ins. by
light, 9 lbs.
OTTON SHEETS
80 ins.
E BLANKETS
80 ins.
ES, 42 ins. by
EYCOMB BED-
covers pink or



CHRISTIE
R IN CANADA FOR
NMENT SURPLUS
SUPPLIES
E-EDMONTON-ALTA-



Combination
Cape and
Ground Sheet

Used by des-
patch riders
during the
war. Un-
equalled value.
Protect bed-
ding from
damp ground,
or use it as
cape. Special
at \$1.45



News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

Constituency Conventions

This year promises to be a difficult one so far as the holding of constituency conventions is concerned, and it looks as though they will need to be postponed until after harvest, unless local officials are willing and able to make their own arrangements.

During the summer a large number of rallies have been held, and members of the executive have spent so much time away from home that they naturally feel they should be allowed a little time to devote to their own affairs before being called upon further. The decision to organize a wheat pool immediately, to market this year's crop, will also have the effect of keeping Messrs. Maharg, Edwards and McPhail extremely busy for some time to come, so that they cannot be expected to accept engagements for some considerable time at least. We believe, however, that our members generally will recognize that in organizing the pool they are doing better work than attending meetings, and will be quite willing to wait until the demand on their time is less urgent before pressing them to accept speaking engagements. They are making a sacrifice of valuable time in order to ensure that the proposed wheat pool is organized in time to market the growing crop. This, of course, is the one consideration above all others at the present time. Matters of lesser importance can well afford to wait. Just now it must be a case of "First things first."

A Wheat Pool for This Year

Within the last week two meetings of the greatest importance to western farmers have been held in Regina, the first being a meeting of the executive of the S.G.G.A., and the second a joint meeting of representatives of the three western farmers' organizations. At each of these meetings the question under consideration was the formation of a wheat pool, and in each case the decision was favorable to that course. This will be good news to the farmers, as there is no doubt of the strength of the demand for such an organization. There is a saying that "I could be satisfied with either, were t'other dear charmer away." The wheat board has gone into the discard; it remains then to embrace the wheat pool with ardour, and make the best of it. This the S.G.G.A. executive is doing.

The object is to get the pool into operation in time to market the present crop. In order to do this previously signed contracts will be dispensed with for the present, the pool being open to any farmer who cares to take advantage of it. The time which would otherwise be absorbed in getting contracts signed, which would make its operation this year at least very doubtful, will thus be saved, and the pool can be made to operate at a comparatively early date.

At a later period, however, the contract system will be adopted in common with the other provinces, a joint committee being at present at work drafting a form of contract to apply to all three provinces. The same committee will also draw up plans for the establishment of an interprovincial selling agency, so that, while each province will have its own pool with a common form of contract for the collecting of the wheat, the same selling agency will act for all the provinces.

Whatever is the case, then, with Alberta and Manitoba, barring unforeseen difficulties, Saskatchewan will have its own pool in operation in time for the present crop. It will, then, only remain for the farmers of Saskatchewan to support it to the limit.

The Progressive Again

One or two points about The Progressive. Many locals apparently do not know that this project is the direct out-

come of a discussion on publicity which took place at the last annual convention. An announcement had just been made public which showed that the daily press of the province was fast becoming a closed corporation. Seeing where this was tending, and realizing the seriousness of the situation so far as the S.G.G.A. was concerned, the delegates passed a resolution instructing the executive to take steps to secure some medium of publicity for the association in the province. The Progressive is the result. Now it is up to the members to give it their support.

The Progressive will not be antagonistic to The Guide, nor vice-versa. Each will have its own sphere, the one as a newspaper, the other as a magazine, and we have every reason to expect that the friendliest of relations will be maintained. The Progressive and The Guide will march arm in arm together.

We want the subscriptions to form the working capital. If we do not get them The Progressive will not be published, and the members will be the losers. In that case the money will be returned to the subscribers. We are asking you to take the paper on trust. We have got one of the best newspaper men in the province or in Canada, in the person of Harris Turner, and the policy of the paper will be in the control of the association. If you trust us we will see that you are not disappointed. Let us have your confidence: we need it, and you need The Progressive.

S.G.G.A. Notes

The secretary of the Kinora local, S. G. Jackson, of Glidden—old stand-by's of the association, both secretary and local—has just forwarded \$11 membership fees, making a total of 34 members for this year to date.

Findlater G.G.A. has now sixty-seven members for the present year, all paid up. This is excellent, and we are looking for good reports of their activities.

The members of the Crosswoods G.G.A. have pledged themselves to support The Progressive as soon as their financial position improves.

The following remittances, among others, on account of membership fees have been received within the last few days, viz.: Stoney Creek \$10; Constance \$9.25; Crosswoods \$30; Community \$13; Sonningdale \$10; Kamsack \$20.50; Leyton \$5.00; Prairie Heights \$6.00 and Last Mountain Valley \$18.

Tantallon district is in need of a waking up. Writing the Central office on July 19, Mrs. W. C. Paynter, secretary of the Women's Section, says: "This community is not a strong G.G. centre. The Women's Section have a few meetings, eight or nine during the year, meeting at the homes of the members. The men have about one." Not dead, evidently, but in a comatose condition which might easily lead to the extinction of the local. Why?

Alberta

Acadia Provincial Convention

Acadia Provincial Constituency Association met in annual convention in Cereal on July 5. The financial report showed a substantial cash balance, and \$100 was voted towards the 1921 deficit fund. E. R. Briggs, president, outlined plans for carrying out the suggestions brought forward at the round table conference held in Calgary in January. Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., addressed the convention, dealing with co-operative marketing, the financial situation of the province, and the formation of a provincial bank. With reference to the latter, Mr. Proudfoot said that it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that it would not be safe business for such a bank to give to the farmers who were heavily involved any greater accommodation than they were able to receive from the banks now operating in the province.

Resolutions were carried calling for the establishment of a co-operative wheat pool for the marketing of the 1923 and succeeding crops; and endorsing the handling of farm credits through an organization developed along similar lines to the present co-operative credit societies.

Victoria Federal Convention

The annual convention of the Victoria Federal Constituency Association was held in Camrose, on July 6, when the subject of wheat marketing was canvassed at length. G. E. Roose, director for the constituency, reported on the action of the Central board meeting in Calgary. Hon. V. W. Smith, minister of railways and telephones, stated that the government was prepared to assist in the organization of a voluntary contract pool, and that he would favor building elevators or terminals at Vancouver, if necessary. A resolution was carried by the convention endorsing the action of the U.F.A. Central board, urging immediate action with a view to handling wheat during the marketing season of 1923-1924, and supporting a five-year contract. The convention also passed a vote of appreciation to Mr. Smith and the provincial government.

W. T. Lucas, M.P., described the fight of the Farmer members on the Bank Act, tariff, budget, railway matters, etc., and declared that only by building up an organization against the organization of the powerful vested interests could the power of these interests be broken. A vote of appreciation of the work of the Farmer members was passed, and it was also decided to send a delegate to a national convention.

A resolution proposing the secession of the four western provinces from the East was introduced and discussed at considerable length. Finally it was decided, by a narrow margin of votes, that the resolution be forwarded to the annual convention for consideration.

Another resolution, which was carried, asked the Central executive to devise some method of co-ordination of the various branches of the association so that all dues might be collected at the same time, and the proper proportion remitted to the various constituency associations.

Lac Ste. Anne Convention

The annual convention of the Lac Ste. Anne Provincial Constituency Association was held at Whitecourt, on July 13, when keen interest was manifested in the various resolutions.

Among those which were carried, one requested the U.F.A. Central executive to take steps to affiliate with the American Farm Bureau Federation for the purpose of forming a North American Grain Board, with the object of selling the grain crop more profitably and economically; another asked for a more equitable system of taxation for school purposes, with a view to assisting school districts which are unable to keep schools open; another suggested the selection of two representatives from each provincial association to draw up a provincial platform; while another expressed the opinion of the convention that it was not desirable to encourage immigration at this time.

M. C. McKeen, M.L.A., gave an address on legislative matters, and his stand on these was fully endorsed.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: C. A. Stephens, president; W. C. Turnbull and D. Munro, vice-presidents; R. H. Hancox, secretary.

U.F.A. Notes

At a recent meeting of the Douglas local a report was received from D. W. Warner, M.P., on the stand taken by himself and other Progressive members on the budget. The local passed a resolution thanking Mr. Warner and endorsing the action of the Progressives. At a later meeting addresses were given by Messrs. John Sanford and B. Money-penny, municipal councillors, on municipal expenditures. These addresses were appreciated by the local. This local also appointed a committee of six to discuss the proposed revision of the constitution, and to study resolutions. Bon Accord local, at their last meet-

ing instructed the secretary to write to D. F. Kellner, M.P., expressing appreciation of his stand on immigration, banking, credits and transportation, as well as his speech on the budget.

Heavy rains and consequent bad roads cut down the attendance to the Pembina Provincial Constituency Association convention to forty. Geo. McLachlan, M.L.A., presented a report on the resolutions forwarded to him from the last annual convention. The convention passed a vote of confidence in their representative, and approved the stand taken by the government with regard to the formation of a provincial bank.

This was a special midsummer convention; the regular annual convention will be held in November.

Carbon, Acme and Swalwell U.F.A. locals joined forces in a picnic on Knee Hill Creek, near Grainger, on July 2. About two hundred people enjoyed the sports during the day and dancing in the evening.

Manitoba

Marquette District Convention

The Marquette District U.F.M. convention was held at Strathclair, on July 18, under very unfavorable conditions. The roads which had been bad all spring and summer were not improved with the very heavy down-pour which occurred the night before, and being almost too heavy for travel, the attendance was small.

Short addresses on current topics of the day were given by I. B. Griffiths, W. J. Short and T. Wolstenholme, members of the local legislature.

C. S. Stevenson, district director, drew attention to the fact that members were not paying up as usual, and pleaded for something to be done, as Central was already handicapped for lack of funds. After a great deal of discussion, in which quite a number of delegates expressed themselves, the following resolution was passed: "That we recommend that the annual fee be reduced to \$1.00, and that this motion be again taken up at the fall convention which will be held at Shoal Lake." It was pointed out that this should be tried as an experiment. Some claimed that 100 members at \$1.00 each was better than 50 at \$2.00.

Mrs. J. Jahrig, district director, U.F.W.M., gave a short talk on obtaining members.

Mrs. Jas. Elliott, president, U.F.W.M., also took part in the discussion.

What's the Use?

That is the question which springs readily from many lips when there is any tendency to become disappointed with the meagre results of organization, and here and there the workers grow weary and impatient and sometimes they want to "lie down."

What's the use? The answer is the long array of victories social, industrial, economic and political, which stand to the credit of the farmers' movement. If you look only at your own local, if you look only at a certain three months or six months, you can make out a case for "lying down." If you look at the twenty years and the province or the prairie area the conclusion is solid for "sticking."

Is it nothing that we sent an almost "solid West" to Ottawa? Of course they haven't set the world on fire, but they have voiced the basic needs of the common people of the West as they have never before been voiced, and given the West a standing in the eyes of Eastern Canada, that will mean much in the future. Is it nothing that we elected a government in Manitoba? True the government has not removed every difficulty but it is working manfully with conditions that are at least as difficult as ever faced a provincial administration. Is it nothing that our association saved \$60,000 for the farmers in seed freight last year, or that many locals saved thousands by real co-operation?

The facts substantiate the necessity for staunch unity among us. The alternative is disruption and the dominance of those who would exploit us. This is the day for sticking together, like farmers.

England Revisited

Continued from Page 8

the case for the Canadian people I was told I was talking "bosh," and that the Canadian people were far more able to stand the loss than the "widows and orphans who had trustingly placed their savings at the service of the Canadian people and helped to develop the country." That "widows and orphans" stuff appears to be worked overtime, and not for the first time either. Those who have lost in "Trunks" are seemingly imbued with the idea that everybody in Canada is rolling in wealth, and the Canadian taxpayer could easily foot the bill to put the railways into a good financial position and hand them back to the original shareholders. "Look what you did for the C.P.R.," they say, and if you get back with "Them days is gone forever," the retort is likely to be more forcible than polite.

The Condition of Farming

Agriculture in England is in such a bad way that the government appointed a commission to make recommendations for its improvement. To make sure the best advice possible was secured the commission was composed entirely of professors of political economy. Their recommendations will be the subject of another article in The Guide; here it is enough to say that the professors can get no further than the farmers themselves in suggestions for improvement. On reading their report one would imagine that they had simply taken a run over to Canada, found out what the farmers here were advocating and then gone back and practically told the English farmer to do likewise. Co-operative marketing, intermediate and long-term credits, with a little tariff reform stuff—that is protection—thrown in, sum up their recommendations. Their protective proposals have already been pulled to pieces by the free traders so that nothing is left but co-operation and special credit facilities. The Labor Party go further and demand the nationalization of rent, but the farmers would be content with fixity of tenure, full compensation for improvement and something to give them a little relief from the fierce competition to which they are subject. They are, however, realizing that the competition can best be met by the adoption of co-operative methods in marketing and the provision of such facilities for financing their production as have proved of value in other countries. Agriculture everywhere in fact, seems to be concentrating upon the same lines of reform and methods for its own advancement.

Growse as we may about conditions in Canada, I have found that neither in England nor in the United States, excepting the boom in the building trade, are conditions, on the whole, any better than here. Agriculture at any rate is no better in England, nor in the United States, and according to all reports, it is as bad at the Antipodes as here, and it is useless to make comparisons with Russia, or France, or Germany. Only where strongly organized for the conduct of its business, as in Denmark, is agriculture holding its own in the universal economic depression, and it is not without significance that the best advice the professors of political economy believe they can give to British farmers is: Take a leaf out of the book of the Danish farmers; your only salvation lies in co-operation, the systematic organization of your business.

Three Poultry Books

Three poultry books have come into our hands during the past few months, all of which will make a different appeal to the man interested in that line of work. The most imposing of these is Popular Poultry Pointers, by Ralston R. Hannas, M.Sc. Its author is connected with the New Jersey Agricultural College, and has been a leader in that state in all things that concern the craft. The book is a collection of articles published in farm journals, nearly all of them having appeared in the Country Gentleman, a guarantee of their reliability. The book is a Mc-



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Millan publication and merits a place in the select agricultural library that this publishing house has been accumulating. Of the three poultry books in hand, it is undoubtedly the one most suited to advanced students of the ways of the hen. The book sells for \$2.50.

Stacey's Poultry Manual is an effort

to turn out something that will meet the special needs of the Western Canadian poultry raiser. It is written by P. Stacey, of Melita, Man., whose long poultry farm experience qualifies him to put up advice in the most condensed form for practical farmers who may be perplexed with the thousand and one problems that arise in the daily

round of the poultry raiser. Mr. Stacey makes no claim to literary style, the thought in his book is given over solely to the accurate presentation of his case, and the 28 pages of his little book are packed with information. Copies are obtainable from the author for \$1.00 each.

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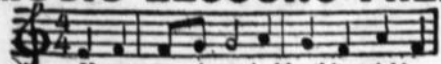
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The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edgar Tufft



The Booster Tour

We fellows had a booster trip, we drove two hundred miles, through Cedarville and Swallow's Dip, through River Bend and Giles. We drove through Griggs and Millers Ford, through Cooperstown and Crest, through Eagle's Point, and Bowler Sward, through Mink and Willow Rest. We went in ninety-seven cars, three hundred fifty strong, with orators, and comic stars, and seven bands along. You see, we plan a local fair, a mighty swell event, and a jolly time wanted there, and that is why we went. We stopped at each and every town along our winding route, and did the job up hazel brown, with speech, and song, and toot! "We are a jolly bunch!" we sang. "Tra-la-la-la-la! We travel with a whiz and bang each booster and his pal! Good friends, we come to tell about our mammoth local fair, so neighbors, get your autos out, and plan to meet us there!" The welcome that we fellows got in burghs along the way, made me forget the sun was hot and that my hair was gray! "We'll meet you, meet you, at your fair!" the gang sang down at Mink. "We know you'll greet us over there with lots to eat and drink! We do not know you folks by name, but we don't care for that; we'll all be with you just the same, man, woman, dog and cat!" We got back home at ten o'clock exhausted to the core; I could not sing, nor yell, nor talk, another atom more; I'll say I had a happy time, the best I think I've had since spending my first little dime back yonder as a lad. We told about the fun in store at our big fair—but say! I can not have a fraction more than I have had today!

Guide lies pre-eminently in its profuse and artistic illustration. To the poultryman who proposes to go extensively into poultry raising and wishes to secure the very latest in poultry house plans, this book will appeal as the best obtainable. This does not mean that the interest is limited to that phase of the subject, however, for there are chapters that cover the whole range of the industry. This book is procurable from John G. Poorman, Tinley Park, Ill., U.S.A., and the price is \$2.00.

Grinding Grain for Hogs

Twelve spring pigs, averaging between 40 and 45 pounds each in weight, were divided into two lots of six each. One lot received dry whole grain; the other received an equal quantity by weight of the ground grain. At the commencement of the feeding period the grain mixture consisted of one part barley and three parts oats, later the proportion of barley was increased until near the end of the experiment the mixture consisted of half oats and half barley. A small quantity of oil cake meal was added to the ration of both lots near the end of the period. The following table gives some of the data obtained from this experiment:

	Whole Grain.	Crushed Grain.
Number of pigs in each lot.....	6	6
First average weight.....	41.3 lbs.	43.3 lbs.
Final average weight.....	126 lbs.	146 lbs.
Average gain for each pig.....	84.8 lbs.	102.6 lbs.
Number of days in experiment.....	120 days	120 days
Total quantity of feed used.....	3,371 lbs.	3,333 lbs.
Pounds of feed required for 100 lbs. gain.....	662 lbs.	541 lbs.

Grinding the grain decreased the feed required for 100 pounds of gain by 121 pounds, or 18.3 per cent. The saving in cost of feed, valued at current prices prevailing during the time the experiment was being conducted, amounted to \$1.38 per hundredweight of pork produced.

At the conclusion of this experiment the pigs which had been fed whole grain were fed chop well moistened with water. This resulted in rapid gains and would indicate that should a farmer not be in a position to feed crushed grain during the entire feeding period, he would be well repaid to secure crushed grain for finishing the pigs for market.—M. J. Tinline, superintendent, Scott Experimental Station.

An Amateur Prodigal

Continued from Page 7

strangling his common sense. To make certain of not backing out he had sent a telegram to Ruth, heralding his arrival.

Andrews was the only passenger to alight at the flag station labelled "Ideala." On the platform he was met by a square-jawed elderly man in rusty professional black, who eyed him

doubtfully, then advanced toward him. "John Andrews?" queried the elderly man, curtly, making no move to shake hands.

"Yes," replied Andrews, keenly studying the other's face; and deciding in a flash that the gnarled visage was assuredly not a swindler's or even an advertisement-trailer's.

"I'm Dr. Fuld," went on the old man, grumpily. "You've forgotten me, perhaps—or had, till you got my letter. I suppose I've changed in fifteen years. Most of us do. But I haven't changed as you have. Until I read the name on your suitcase I couldn't believe it was you. My ear's here. We'll go straight up to your mother's. You're in time. But you're only just in time."

As he talked, he was leading the way to a battered automobile of cheap make and ancient vintage. He cranked it, clambered aboard, shifted his knees under the wheel and motioned Andrews to follow. Spurred on by mischief—adventure—folly—what you will—the younger man obeyed the gesture. Off up the village street wheezed the car. People on sidewalks and at windows peered in open curiosity as it passed. Andrews began to chafe.

"What has happened up here, to—"

"What has happened?" snapped the doctor in sudden hot rage. "Nothing! Nothing worth troubling you for an instant. Nothing except that for fifteen years the dearest little old woman in this county has slowly been dying of shame because her boy turned out a criminal and a bum and a loafer, and never once came to see her. No, nor ever wrote; except to cadge money from her, that she needed to keep soul and body together. And when she had no more to give him he stopped writing to her at all."

In dawning belief and with a dawning resolve, John Andrews watched and listened. This fuming old fellow was sincere. He was deadly in his sincerity. The Prince of Doubters could not have doubted that. Nor was he insane.

The car drew up and halted with a hollow cough in front of a fairly large frame house set well back from the road and in a state of early decay. The doctor dismounted and John shamefacedly followed him up the grass-patched broken stone walk to the front door. As Dr. Fuld's hand reached for the knocker, the door flew wide; framing in a dark background a slender, white-clad girl.

Her face was blanched and her eyes were wide with dread.

"Quick, doctor!" she exclaimed, before bestowing so much as one look on Andrews, "she has had another sinking spell! Quick!"

Dr. Fuld charged past her into the house and up the stairs. The girl's dusky eyes now rested, consciously, on Andrews for the first time. With a little cry of relief she threw her arms about his neck, and, before he was



23 bushels—one irrigation 39 bushels—three irrigations 47.4 bushels—four irrigations

These photographs were taken of an experiment conducted on the farm of F. A. Cook, Coaldale, Alta., to determine the value of frequent and small irrigations as against less frequent and larger applications of water. From left to right the respective yields per acre of these three fields were 23 bushels, 39 bushels, and 47.4 bushels of Marquis wheat. The stand of the crop in each case is indicated by the height of the man. The field on the left was irrigated once, the centre field three times, and the right hand four times. In the last two cases the fields both received the same amount of water—18 inches. In one case six inches was applied at three different times; in the right hand field applied four times at the rate of four and a half inches at each flooding.

It should be pointed out that the largest item in the cost of irrigation is ditching, and this is about the same regardless of how many times the field is irrigated.

The work of this experiment was directed by W. H. Snelson, irrigation specialist of the Department of the Interior. Bulletin 6, entitled, Irrigation Practices and Water Requirements for Crops in Alberta, goes further into detail. It may be obtained from the Commissioner of Irrigation, Calgary.

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aware of her intent, kissed him. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "you've come! You've come at last! I'm so grateful. Hurry, dear! We may be too late!"

Andrews no longer hung back. There would be time, later, for the reckoning. He pressed on, close behind Ruth, up the stairs and into a great bare room at their head. Dr. Fuld was bending over a bed near the window. He was holding a glass to the lips of its occupant—a tiny woman with ivory face and thin white hair that lay loose about her on the pillow.

"He's come," Andrews heard the doctor saying, loudly. "He is here, Mrs. Andrews."

Without one second of hesitation, John Andrews went forward and fell on his knees at the bedside. The woman's groping, wasted old arms found his head and drew it down on her breast with a brokenly ecstatic gasp of:

"Oh, my own boy! Mother's little boy!"

The next hour was a strange dream to John Andrews. In after days he tried in vain to piece out its events. Through the haze, though, he remembered always the glorified joy in the blind face on the pillow; the hungry mother-love in the weak, clinging arms that would not for one moment release him; the kneeling form of the girl at the opposite side of the bed.

He recalled, too, when it was all over, his promise that Ruth should never know want. He recalled the doctor's troubled frown that lowered down at him from the bed foot; Ruth's grave and wondering eyes across the coverlet from him. But, most of all, the light of utter bliss that grew bright and brighter on the mother's blind face, as the pseudo prodigal lied and promised and boasted.

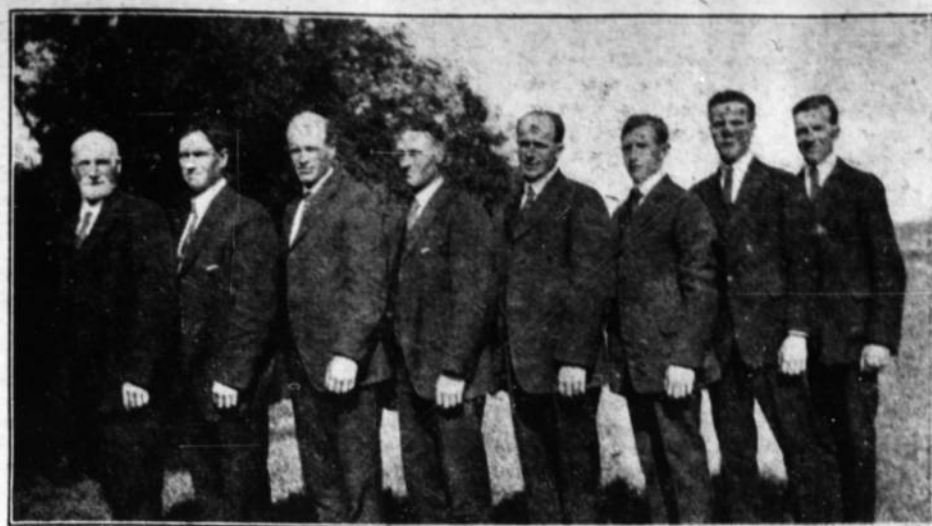
And, when that look of bliss was at its brightest, she died.

Ruth, her face buried in the pillow was sobbing her heart out. Andrews withdrew silently from the room; walking backward as from the presence of royalty. Dr. Fuld followed him into the hallway.

"Maybe I did you an injustice," growled the physician. "Maybe we all have. If we have, I'm sorry. By the way—I don't want to intrude on your grief, Jack—but there's a very necessary matter to attend to. There is not five dollars in this house or any immediate means of raising more. I'd help if I could. But I'm strapped, as usual. And—"

Andrews stopped the half-embarrassed appeal by drawing out his check-book and fountain pen. Writing hastily, on his knee, he made out a check payable to the physician; leaving the amount blank.

"Pay everything," he said simply. "Your own bill, the tradesmen's, the funeral expenses and any outstanding debts. If your local banker doubts the



Keeping 'em on the Farm

James A. Patterson, Boissevain, and his seven sons, in order of age, left to right: Parker, William, Alvin, John, Albert, Walter and Howard. Mr. Patterson, who was born and reared on an Ontario farm, homesteaded in the Boissevain district in 1881. Five of his boys are on half-section farms of their own within sight of the old homestead, which is now worked by another of his boys, and all doing well. His sixth boy is taking up law. Mr. Patterson has also two daughters, one married to a farmer about ten miles from the old home, the other married to the clerk of Manitou municipality. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are now living in Boissevain.

genuineness of my cheek, he has only to telegraph my bank. Your own identification will serve, at this end. And—and find out, if you can, what money my—my—sister requires for her present wants. Find out and add it to the check. And—and I thank you in the name of—of my—mother—for all you have done and are doing for us."

Then a figure came weavily into the hall, just within John Andrews' line of vision. The figure of a man; most disreputably clad and right royally drunk.

The tramp was unquestionably the man whom he had caught, only a few nights earlier, in his rooms.

"What do you want here?" demanded Andrews; instinctively lowering his voice, though he knew they two were alone there upon the ground floor of the house.

"What do I want here?" echoed the tramp. "What wouldn't I want here? Hey? Tell me that? Born here. This's my home. My mother's house."

"Good Lord! What's your name?"

"M. John Andrewsh, 'f course. Who in blazes would I be? Where's mother?"

"You say you are John Andrews," he began at last, "and that this is your mother's house? Then what were you doing in the 'Superior' apartments, in—"

"I know where Sh-shperior' Partments are!" hiccupped the newcomer. "No need to tell me! Didn't I work there, man an' boy, for pretty near three daysh? Wasn't I hired as night furnace man? An' didn't that shlob of a manager fire me? Jus' for gettin' full? But I—I got back at him. Got a few of the passkeys from the offsh an' dropped into one or two roomsh and—"

"Did you write to your mother from there, giving the 'Superior' as your address?"

"Yesh. Firest-day I was on the job there. Wrote to her. Layin' pipes for a touch. I sure needed it. Wash that to you?"

John Andrews took the tramp none too gently by the throat.

"Look at me!" ordered Andrews, tensely. "Do you know me? I am the man whose room you tried to rob, at the 'Superior,' last week. Remember, now?"

A glance of unbelief, that changed to dawning and terror-stricken recognition, showed that his words had scored.

"Now then," resumed Andrews, adding more lies to the day's galaxy, "I am here with a warrant for your arrest on the charge of housebreaking. The local authorities have orders to jail you and to hold you for extradition if ever again you are seen in this town or in this county. There is a reward out for you. For your mother's sake I'm going to give you one chance to get away. Here is a hundred dollars. Take it. And go. In half an hour I'll set the police after you. If you're in town at that time—"

He did not need to finish his threat. The tramp, clutching the money, his eyes big with stark fright, was already off, down the path, at a shambling run.

For the next three days, John Andrews rose steadily and rapidly in the esteem of all Ideals. His repressed but evident grief for his mother; his chivalric gentleness toward his sister; his eager insistence on shouldering every expense; his lack of all the abominable qualities wherewith for years his neighbors had credited him—these things made a mighty impression. Even Dr. Fuld was fain to apologize once more for his own harsh words of that first day. As for Ruth—

The funeral was over. The last friend had just departed. Ruth and John Andrews stood alone together on the porch of the silent home. And, suddenly, she asked him:

"Who are you?"

He stared open-mouthed at her.

"Who are you, please?" she repeated. "And why have you done all this for total strangers?"

"Strangers?" babbled Andrews, "Why, Ruth, I—"

"I let you do it," she went on, slowly, evenly, unheeding his interruptions, "I let you do it, because I wanted my mother to die as she did die—in absolute peace. Because our name was tarnished by my brother and I wanted that name made bright again—as you have made it. And because expenses had to be met—expenses I could not meet. When the place is sold, there will be money enough left, above the mortgage, to pay you for all you have spent. I have seen to that; and I have kept account of every dollar. But what I can never pay you for, is for the far greater things you did for my mother, for me, for our name. Who are you? I want so to thank you as I should."

One more hero-effort did John Andrews make to revive her illusions. Mystified, stammering, he yet made shift to say:

"I—I am John Andrews, of course. How odd that you should doubt me! What has come over you? As for being in my debt for anything at all, that is absurd. There can be no balance sheet between us—little sister."

"Oh," she breathed. "You are a man! A man! And I thank God that I lived to meet one. When you came here with Dr. Fuld, I honestly thought you were my brother."

"I—"

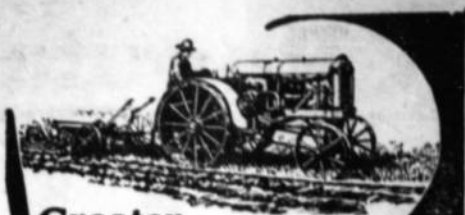
"Then, just afterward, your hand lay on the coverlet of mother's bed. Your left hand. My brother's left hand had no little finger. He cut it off in a circular saw when he was ten years old. My mother told me about it a hundred times. His maimed hand used to frighten me when I was a child."

"Oh, who are you?"

Suddenly a great light came to the man. He took both the girl's hands in his as he looked into her fair face and said:

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The Countrywoman

Health Work in Schools

SOME interesting information regarding health work in the schools of Saskatchewan is contained in the report of Miss R. Simpson, director of the School Hygiene Branch of the Department of Education, given at the last session of the legislature.

The staff of school nurses now number 14. During the summer months many rural schools along lines of railway were visited. Many of these places are receiving their first health inspection in four years. Miss Simpson says regarding this: "It is hoped that our staff will soon be increased to provide for the inspection of these schools once in two years. The number of requests for nurses' services received daily makes very clear the need felt for this work throughout the province."

Health lectures are given at the Normal schools to the students who are going out to teach. The courses given at these schools give the young teachers a grasp of the main principles underlying the work in health education and a general idea of their application in the rural school.

During the month of June, when the Better Farming Train was touring the province, a nurse was present to give lectures to boys and girls on Personal Health Habits, and to the women on The Health of the School Child. Exhibits of up-to-date school equipment and posters relating to school health were arranged at the Trustees' Convention in Regina, and at the larger fairs. These exhibits were in charge of a school nurse, who found it a splendid opportunity to discuss school health matters with interested parents and trustees. Sixty addresses were delivered by members of the staff on health topics at teachers' and trustees' conventions, school fairs, meetings of Homemakers' clubs and Women Grain Growers. The aim in all of these addresses was to direct public opinion toward the conservation of health of the school child.

During the year 1,626 schools were visited and 45,271 pupils were examined. Of the children examined only 11,113 were found with no physical defect requiring correction, leaving 34,158, or approximately 80 per cent. needing some medical attention; 16,546 children were found to be needing dental attention and 5,092 received dental treatment; 13,443 children were found to have enlarged or diseased tonsils and 7,537 with adenoids; 1,598 children were operated on for diseased tonsils and enlarged adenoids, and 853 were operated on for adenoids. There were 5,505 children found suffering from defective vision and 950 glasses were fitted; 1,261 children were found to have defective hearing and 1,729 were suffering from malnutrition.

Other physical defects found were: nervous disorders, rheumatism, heart lesions, enlarged thyroid, skin diseases, orthopedic defects, suspect tuberculosis, inflamed eyelids, cleft palate, discharging ears, feeble-minded and trachoma. The total number of children receiving treatment as a result of the health examination of school children was 9,984.

Showing What Can Be Done

If you happen to live on some particular spot in this Canadian West of ours, where everyone tells you that it is absolutely hopeless to try to have a garden, then you ought to listen to a cheering bit of news sent to the Countrywoman by Mrs. T. Norsker, Bingville, Alta. To prove that her enthusiasm did not lead her to paint too glowing a word picture of the results obtained, she sent along a snapshot to show some of the flowers in bloom. Mrs. Norsker writes: "The most lovely flower gardens as well as vegetable gardens will grow even in this famous dry Medicine Hat district. We have had the most lovely Carnations, Chinese Pinks, Poppies, Verbenas, Petunias, Portulaca, Mignonette, Larkspur, Clarkias, Sweet Peas, Pansies, Phlox, Stocks (ten-week variety), and many others. We also raised and ripened 40 bushels of tomatoes, and had

cabbage weighing ten to twelve pounds."

Of course, gardens like that don't just happen. One cannot plant the seed and then sit in the house and watch the plants grow. Gardens mean work, but they are worth the time and effort. At this season of the year when it is difficult to keep so many of the foods we should use, fresh vegetables give variety to the family diet. They are wholesome articles of diet and are easy to prepare for table use.

When venturesome people start out to do something new there are always those who say: "It can't be done." It takes courage to go ahead in the face of such opinion, and it takes even more courage to try again after one has tried and met with failure. Failure often teaches as much as success if we are willing to learn its lessons. If you have tried gardening before and have not met with success then you must find out the reason of your failure. Armed with reliable knowledge do not give too much heed to those who are anxious to tell you that it can not be done.

Always in a Hurry

Looking back to my childhood it seems to be that I was brought up to "Hurry up, children, hurry." It was hurry, children, get up, hurry to school, hurry home, hurry and get your work done, hurry to bed. We hurried and scurried around as if our very lives depended upon accomplishing so much in that day, just to get up and repeat the performance the next day. We were keyed up and nervous, every one of us. My mother, one of those very, very neat housekeepers, who clean the already spotless cellar and attic every time company is expected, was so busy that she did not have time to enjoy life at all.

When my little ones came the first advice my mother gave me was, "Daughter, take time to enjoy your babies. They grow up and slip away from you before you realize it, dress them simply, eat simple meals, but play with them while they are little. This was good advice but not heeded at the time, for the habit of "hurry" acquired in youth seemed to stick to me, until one day one of the boys awakened me to the fact that after all, "hurry," was useless.

"Hurry up, now son, and do your chores," I commanded, after he had been hurried into his play clothes after school. Son looked at me with dreamy eyes for some moments, then remarked, "You always say, 'hurry, hurry, hurry,' mother." Then he asked: "Why do we always have to hurry so, we always finish in time?"

The child did not mean to be impudent that I could see, so I did not answer him then but sat thinking about what he had said to me. True enough tomorrow comes, the next day comes, and so on into the phantom future when we expect to take time to enjoy life if we are not too old.

The same duties face us day after day with little variation. Most of us rush through our daily task as if it had to be done at once. It is true that

we must take some thought for the future, still why not enjoy this day that is with us now. It is a beautiful day, we may not be here to enjoy it when that future comes. Calling the child to me I talked the subject over with him as I believe things should be talked over with the children. Telling him that I believed the idea of hurrying all the time was wrong, we would not say "Hurry" any more, but take our time, being careful not to idle so as to have time to play.

"Oh, then mother, come on and see the King bird's nest," he urged. You 'member I told you all about it yesterday, and you said you could not come out because you had to hurry and bake a cake for supper." I hesitated, but seeing that this would be as good a time as any to put our new plan of enjoying today into operation, I went with the boys to look at the nest which we discovered, by getting the bird book out and reading, that it wasn't a King bird at all but a Cedar Wax-wing, a bird the boys were not familiar with.

True, supper was a little late and the muffins were not baked, but no one seemed displeased about that. That night after the boys had said their prayers they hugged me and said: "Mother, that was lots of fun having you come out with us."

After that we walked out a little while every day and studied the birds, hunting them with camera and field-glasses until we had acquired a fair knowledge of birds and their habits.

Winter coming brought the shut-in days, but we still found ways to enjoy our daily lives. Instead of the usual mad scramble in the morning to get the children away to school we got up an hour earlier than we had the winter before. While they were eating their breakfast I would pack the lunches. The pony was brought to the door and the little fellows packed in snugly for their long drive without the usual "Hurry up now or you will be late."

The children away, we ate our breakfast at leisure and actually sat for an hour at the table discussing various questions of the day or more personal topics. The winter, although long, and unusually cold, was one of the pleasantest ever spent by us in city or country, just because we took our time, entirely eliminated that word, "hurry," and thus enjoyed each day as it came. There is no time like the present and we must make the very most of it we can. When the children grow up and leave the home which memory will be the pleasantest, the one of the tired, hurrying mother, or the mother who had a smile and took time to play with her children.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Some Effects of Prohibition

Prohibition does prohibit some things, and amongst others, as pointed out by Rev. R. W. Gammon, in The Congregationalist, it seems to prohibit delirium tremens. Our friends, "the wets," are fond of saying that prohibition has caused a great increase of drinking, so that men who never drank a glass of whiskey before will now chase all over the city for the chance of getting a glass of methylated spirits at \$1.00 per glass. But if there is an increase of drinking, in all reason there ought to be an increase of delirium tremens, and this there certainly is not. Mr. Gammon says that the Bridewell, Chicago's great prison, twenty years ago had seldom less than 1,800 prisoners and sometimes held 2,200, but now, with twenty years increase in civic population, the prison population's yearly drop has varied from 650 to 1,200. In the twenty years preceding 1918, no less than 45,000 persons were sent to Bridewell for alcoholism, and for many years from 50 to 100 patients were regularly kept in a special delirium tremens ward, strapped to steel beds. Now this ward is closed, and last year there was not a single case of delirium tremens either in the prison or the County Hospital. And this was in Chicago! Evidently, prohibition is doing something if only in prohibiting delirium tremens in that great city.—The Christian Guardian.



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WE are all sorry for the farmer who has the results of his summer's work wiped out in a few minutes by a hailstorm. But if he is the resourceful kind of farmer he will pick out the pieces of farm machinery that he is not now going to need and realize some real money on them by selling through a Guide Classified Ad. The lucky farmer, with the prospect for a good crop, can buy some good pieces of machinery at a worth-while saving by running a want Classified Ad. in The Guide.

We are doing it for others—we will do it for you

SEE TOP OF PAGE FOR FULL INFORMATION

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

MOVING TO VANCOUVER THIS WINTER? If you build your home now. Write for information. Morse Phillips, 33-17th Ave. W. Vancouver, B.C. 30-5

CORWOOD — POPLAR CORWOOD AT reduced prices. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN OR WIDOW FOR housework on farm, clean, willing and would appreciate good home. Write, stating wages, full particulars. Mrs. Robert Tufts, Fairfax, Man.

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, DENTIST, 222 MCINTYRE Block, Winnipeg. 25-1

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

MACHINERY FOR SALE

ALL IN GOOD SHAPE

A 15-30 Rumely Oil-Pull Engine
A 28-48 Advance Rumely Separator
Six 14-inch Cockshut Plows

Apply—

JOSIAH BENNETT, PINE CREEK, MAN.

AUTO AND TRACTOR OWNERS

MAGNETO REPAIRING—OUR SPECIALTY IF you are looking for expert service and guaranteed workmanship on all makes of Magneto, Starters and Generators, try our 24-hour service. Hundreds of satisfied customers.

AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRIC CO.

Official Bosch Service Station
168 BANNATYNE AVE. E., WINNIPEG

SELLING—20 H.P. PORTABLE STICKNEY engine, running shape, \$250; 20 H.P. Mogul tractor and 28 x 50 Case separator, complete less drive belt, running shape, price \$800. 10% discount for cash. Geo. McDonald, Boissevain, Man.

WANTED—23 OR 24-INCH SEPARATOR. State cash price. J. Koopman, Tide Lake, Alta.

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, auto parts in descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 50%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

SELLING—NICHOLS & SHEPARD THRESH-ing outfit, 25 H.P. steam engine, 36-56 Red River Special separator, caboose, two water tanks, one wagon and pump, hose, belts, etc. Price \$2,000; half cash, balance November 1, 1924, with 8% interest. Purchaser to furnish satisfactory security. The Lakeview Grain Growers' Threshing Machine Syndicate, Fred R. Eyre, Secretary-Treasurer, Pasewig, Sask.

FARM TRACTORS AND SHEAF LOADERS at a bargain—A limited number of Happy Farmer tractors and Jackson sheaf loaders may be purchased cheaply. Most of the machinery is new and will be sold at a very low price. Reasonable terms to responsible purchasers. Write immediately for particulars if you are interested. W. J. Savage, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Saskatoon, Sask. 31-5

SELLING—AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPARATOR. Fairbanks-Morse gas tractor (15-30), engine gang, Fairbanks-Morse separator, in good condition, in good running order, separator has not been used very much. Will sell outfit for \$1,000. Can be seen on Sec. 8-37-25, Salvador, Sask. D. Hall Sutherland, Canora, Sask.

SNAP—TO CLOSE OUT ESTATE, 30-60 AULT-man-Taylor gas tractor, used one season; two man-furrow engine gangs, one breaker, one stubble, one 30-foot tandem engine disc. Will sell separately if desired. Miller Bros., Bladworth, Sask. 30-2

COMPLETE CONCRETE BLOCK MACHINERY to make concrete blocks of all kinds, veranda posts, well and cistern curbing. Also tombstones and monuments of different forms and styles with types for sale. Must be sold at once and buyer will get his money's worth. Apply New Method Concrete Works, Winkler, Man. 29-5

CYLINDER GRINDING AND REBORING FOR every make of car or tractor. We have "The Simplicity" machine. Its work is faultless. That's why we positively guarantee every job. J. Drever's Auto Machine Shop, 462 Balmoral, Winnipeg. 26-9

SALE—CASE OUTFIT, STEEL SEPARATOR. 36-in. cylinder, 55-in. blower, belts, steel water tank, pump, steam engine, 75 H.P.; ready to thresh. \$1,500 cash, terms \$2,000. Mike Demeter, Stockholm, Sask. 29-3

WANTED—30-60 OIL TRACTOR, LARGE drive belt. Selling—40-64 separator. Sell or trade—Power hay press; Titan—22-inch separator; Fordson. A. J. McGill, Stranraer, Sask.

SELLING—20 H.P. CASE STEAM TRACTOR, 32-inch Case separator, \$2,000. 20 H.P. Sawyer-Massey steam tractor, 32-inch Aultman-Taylor separator, \$2,000. In good condition. Guaranteed ready to thresh. Part cash. Jos. Ulrich, Markinch, Sask. 31-2

FOR SALE—20-60 RETURN FLUE HUBER steam engine, good working condition, complete with water tank, pump, cables, etc., \$600 cash, or \$350 cash and \$350 this fall. Box 212, Canora, Sask.

WILL EXCHANGE ON GOOD STEAM TRAC-tion engine or full outfit, any one of several modern houses or cottages, city of Weyburn, revenue-producing. F. Moffet, Security Bank, Weyburn, Sask.

WATERLOO THRESHING OUTFIT, IN EX-cellent condition, for sale, or trade for heavy horses; 25 H.P. steam, separator 36-56, water tank. Stewart sheaf loader and five trucks with racks; all good shape. S. L. Good, Culross, Man. 30-2

FOR SALE—ONE 20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR, first-class condition. One 8-16 International kerosene tractor, in good condition. Will take larger tractor in trade to run a 33-50 separator, or will take cash. G. R. Kennedy, Kronau, Sask.

SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL TRAC-tor, eight-bottom John Deere plow and 36-inch Case separator; gearing of tractor in excellent condition. Price \$1,500, cash. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 28-4

WANTED—36-60 SEPARATOR, GOOD CON-dition, Rumely, Red, Aultman preferred. Particulars, age, price. Also 150 ft. drive belt. Box H, Alaska, Sask.

SELLING—JOHN DEERE FLOW, EIGHT stubble bottoms, two sets shares, coulters complete, in first-class shape; or trade for five-furrow disc plow. J. V. Patterson, Hearne, Sask. 31-3

FOR SALE—15-30 OIL-PULL, 30-INCH Rumely separator complete; plows, oil tank, caboose; good condition. \$1,500, part cash. D. Rowatt, Box 336, Biggar, Sask. 28-4

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT, AULTMAN-Taylor separator, 23-36, Moline Universal tractor, plows and disc. All in good condition. W. A. Goodspeed, Rutland, Sask. 27-5

REAL BARGAIN—28-40 ROBERT BELL SEPA-rator, first-class running order, practically new, \$500 cash. A. Lova Boissevain, Man. Phone R174-d.

SELLING—32-54 CASE SEPARATOR, WITH all attachments. Cheap for cash, or will trade for smaller separator. D. Huddleston, Consort, Alta. 30-2

SELLING—CASE 25 STEAM ENGINE, 40-62 Case thresher. What offers? Box 4, Edwin, Man. 30-2

FOR SALE—COMBINATION THRESHER, 20 inch cylinder, excellent condition; also International side delivery rake and loader. Box 60, Expanse, Sask. 30-2

SELLING—CASE 12-25 TRACTOR, CASE 26-46 separator, Sawyer canvas belt, John Deere three-furrow engine plow; in first-class condition. Frank Leeper, Central Butte, Sask. 30-3

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL SEPARATOR, 33-52, Ruth feeder, high bagger, wind stacker and belts, in good condition, \$800; \$100 cash balance, note to November 1. J. B. Wright, Piuma, Man. 30-2

EXCHANGE—28-42 GOODSON SEPARATOR, complete with Garden City feeder, in good repair, for 22 or 24-inch. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 30-2

WANTED—THRESHER WITH WATERLOO steam outfit, district to thresh. Will sell outfit reasonable. Box 494, Portage la Prairie, Man. 30-3

SELLING—32-56 AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPA-rator, 30-60 Aultman-Taylor engine, run less than 40 days. Sell separately. Box 3, Rockyford, Alta. 31-2

SELLING—FAIRBANKS-MORSE STATIONARY engine, 15 H.P., good condition, run 40 days threshing, \$350 cash. Emil Anderson, Admair, Sask. 31-3

ONE 12-25 WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, 24-48 Advance separator, three-bottom engine plow; good condition, J. S. Berg, Mount Green, Sask. 31-3

SELLING—36-58 CASE STEEL SEPARATOR, all attachments, good condition; new Garden City feeder, drive belt. Price \$600. R. Eastman, Melfort, Sask. 31-3

STEWART COMBINATION LOADER, USED only 11 days. First man with \$365 takes it, 100 cars at Simpson. H. D. Stewart, Simpson, Sask. 31-2

SELLING—27 H. BUFFALO PITTS DOUBLE cylinder steam engine, with or without plow. Exchange. W. H. Brandon, 57 Victoria Street, Winnipeg, Man. 31-2

WANTED—30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL TRAC-tor, also Nichols & Shepard or Rumely 36-inch separator. Must have good gears. A. Robertson, Strathclair, Man. 31-2

SELLING—18 H.P. WHITE STEAM ENGINE, Red River separator, 28-40. Mark Rowe, Kenney, Man. 31-2

FOR SALE—35-70 GAS TRACTOR, IN GOOD running order. Would consider cattle in trade. Apply to S. Davidson, Grosse Isle, Man. 31-2

SELLING—30-60 HART-PARR, ALSO SEPA-rator, rebuilt and repainted, \$1,100. Charles Algren, Griffin, Sask. 31-3

SELLING—25-75 CASE STEAM ENGINE, 40-64 separator. Snap. Jas. H. Madill, Herschel, Sask. 31-3

WANTED—22 OR 24-INCH SEPARATOR. Would sell 12-20 E.B. tractor, A1 shape, \$600. R. Theobald, Strongfield, Sask. 30-4

WANTED—RED RIVER SPECIAL SEPARATOR, 36. State age and price. C. Bousquet, Wilkie, Sask. 30-4

SELLING—24-INCH GEYSER SEPARATOR, threshed four seasons, \$500 on car. Apply Box 6, Edgely, Sask. 30-4

FOR SALE AT GIVE AWAY PRICES—THIR-ty new 12-25 Minneapolis tractors. Act quick. Union Traders Ltd., Winkler, Man. 30-4

WANTED—USED SEPARATOR, 36-56, GOOD running order, Case preferred. Cash. Box 8, Edgely, Sask. 30-4

SELLING—ONE J. I. CASE STEAM ENGINE, 20 H.P., as good as new, \$800 cash. Apply to Paul Blaser, Markinch, Sask. 30-4

WANTED TO HEAR FROM ANY ONE HAVING discarded 25 H.P. type D I.H.C. tractor. Box 71, Speers, Sask. 30-4

FOR SALE—THRESHING-PLOWING OUTFIT. Write for particulars. James A. Stewart, Box 231, Cabri, Sask. 30-4

SELLING—36-60 SAWYER-MASSEY SEPA-rator, good condition, \$500. Alex. McVicar, Otterburne, Man. 30-2

SELLING—REPAIR PARTS FOR BIG 4-10, new gears, pistons, etc. Cheap. B. Peterson, Leelle, Sask. 30-3

SELLING—JOHN DEERE SIX-FURROW EN-gine gang, 14-inch, first-class shape. Price \$175. J. Gonda, Hafford, Sask. 30-3

PRICED TO SELL—12-25 FAIRBANKS-MORSE tractor, guaranteed. H. Dutton, Veteran, Alta. 30-3

WANTED—SECOND-HAND 20-INCH GARDEN City feeder, in good repair. W. E. Longman, Deloraine, Man. 30-4

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM TRACTORS AND Case steel separator, perfect order. James W. Orr, Beulah, Man. 29-4

FOR SALE—J. I. CASE HIGH LOADER AND weigher, almost good as new. Apply Modeland Bros., Box 117, Oak Lake, Man. 29-3

FOR SALE—22-36 NEW FAVORITE SEPA-rator, complete with belts. Box 112, Denili, Sask. 29-4

RELIANCE MACHINE CO., MOOSE JAW, Sask. Cylinder reborer, Crankshaft turned, oversize pistons fitted. Repairs of all kinds. 28-3

WANTED—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, HIGH wheel, late model. State cash price. J. A. Thacker, Ochre River, Man. 28-6

BARGAIN—RUMELY IDEAL SEPARATOR, 36-60, belts and machine good shape. No cash required if paper good. W. W. Orr, Anand, Sask. 30-3

SELLING—STEWART SHEAF LOADER, COM-bination style, \$200; used 20 days, good condition. Baragar Bros., Elm Creek. 30-3

SELLING—ONE 400-GALLON STEEL

FARM LANDS

See also General
Miscellaneous

\$599 SECURED 117-ACRE FARM, 10 HOLSTEIN cows, growing crops, including hay, acre potatoes, two acre oats, half acre beans, vegetables, horses, poultry, cream separator, tools, implements included. (Taken now; noted farming district; schools, stores, churches; black loam tillage, brook-watered pasture, 500 cords hardwood; sugar and apple orchards; income runs around \$300 monthly; good seven-room house, 80-foot barn, running water, 60-foot barn, shop, etc. Age forces sale. All \$2,800, only \$500 needed. Details, page 138, Illustrated Catalog, Bargains. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 427 E. Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.

OREGON ALFALFA LAND—NO CASH PAY- ment, long-time terms, 50,000 acres available for immediate settlement. Irrigated alfalfa land in cultivation, fine for grain and blue grass pasture. Ideal for dairy, hogs and poultry. Crops safe from frost or hail. \$40 an acre and up, plus water, near town and railway. For report on crops, climate, market and settlement plan, write at once, Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, 105 Oregon Bldg., Portland, Ore., U.S.A. 27-7

THE WISE MAN IS HE WHO BUYS WHEN the price is low. Farming pays if land is not too dear. The heaviest burden the farmer has to carry is the original price of his land. The present deflation period is the time to buy—don't put it off until high prices return. Send for our list of farm lands for sale. We have real bargains in every part of the province. We will arrange for you to make inspection. The Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg. 31-5

ALFALFA LAND IN SUNNY SOUTHERN Alberta—in the famous Lethbridge northern irrigation district—at low prices and on easy terms. Will also grow big crops of wheat, oats, barley, corn, vegetables, small fruits, etc. Ample moisture means sure returns. Near towns, markets, railways, good schools. Write for full information to the Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Buildings, Lethbridge, Alta. 31-5

IF YOU HAVE \$2,500 IN CAPITAL WE CAN offer you the best 20-acre farms in California. We have made a study of the land situation and are satisfied you cannot do better than our 20 and 40-acre farms in the heart of California. Moderate prices and easy terms. Send for pamphlet. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. 30-9

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA. For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia district, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 24tf

FLORIDA LAND ON EASY TERMS—GOOD fertile soil, near cities and towns, fine roads, excellent shipping, schools and churches. Write for booklet and statements. Carl Haselton, Hotel Jupiter, Bradenton, Florida. 30-9

SOUTH AMERICAN LAND, BEST ON EARTH, for \$1.00 per acre. Time payments. Price will be \$2.50 per acre after September 1. Particulars free. Time is money. Write today. Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Ore. 31-5

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, ALL FENCED, house and stables, good water, 100 acres broke, balance mostly prairie, free range, hay and wood, \$25 acre, \$500 cash, balance, 15 years. Good crop every year. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 31-2

VANCOUVER, B. C.—HOUSE AND ACRE LAND for sale, near city and electric car. Chicken house, 400 birds. Garage. \$750 cash, balance easy. T. A. Hill, 3577 Rumble Road, New Westminster, B.C.

SELLING—20-ACRE FARM, SOUTHERN ORE- gon, \$1,000. Take 22-inch or smaller threshing machine, complete, including all belts. H. C. Ambuhl, Millcent, Alta.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Neb. 1f

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS— Describe fully and state price. R. A. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 29-9

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 28-5

SEEDS

See also General
Miscellaneous

Various

SOW ROSEN RYE. YIELDS 50 PER CENT. more than common rye. No rust, early harvest. Seed guaranteed pure, free noxious weeds. For sample, price, etc., write Jack Fitzpatrick, Fairfax, Man. 31-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED— Grown and carefully selected for five years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10 cents pound, f.o.b. Sinaluta, Sask., bags included. W. G. Hill & Sons.

DAKOTA FALL RYE FROM UNIVERSITY seed, absolutely pure, \$1.00 per bushel, cleaned, sacked. Satisfaction guaranteed. Whiting Seed Farm, Traynor, Sask. 29-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

BETTER BREAD—USE HO-MAYDE BREAD Improver. It will give a finer, sweeter, larger loaf. Perfectly wholesome. Ask your Grocer or send 15 cents to Western Agents: C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

MONUMENTS OF QUALITY—CATALOG AND prices on application. Winnipeg Marble & Tile Co., Ltd., 199 Main St., Winnipeg 20-13

DRINKS AND CORDIALS

MAKE YOUR DRINKS AT HOME—VEGET- able powder soluble in water; Chartreuse, anise, peppermint, rum, brandy, grenadine, Benedictine, lemon, etc. Dose for one gallon, 75 cents. Recipe sent with order. Richard Heliaveau Co., 330 Main St., Winnipeg 23-13

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, 5 lbs. and over 18-19c
Hens, 5 to 6 lbs. 15-17c
Hens, under 5 lbs. 13-14c
Roosters 10c
Broilers, 2 lbs. and over 25-27c
Ducklings and Eggs Highest Market Price
Egg cases and poultry crates supplied on request.

STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY

43 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Established 1884

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax to a reliable commission firm. We give personal attention to grading, obtain highest prices at time of sale, and otherwise look after your interests. Before shipping write us for shipping and market information. Liberal advances made on receipt of shipping bills. Investment and hedging orders in futures carefully executed. Licensed and Bonded. References—any office Union Bank of Canada.

700-703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

The Open Forum

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Wants Some Facts

The Editor.—Re the Farmers Union, per V. H. Fisher's letter in The Guide of July 4. When they suggest strikes and to refuse placing our products on the market, I imagine they have overlooked the fact that 90 per cent. of the farmers have too many obligations to meet in the fall, that if they refused to sell their products the sheriff would sell them and save the farmer the trouble. Apart from that is the strike attitude the right or sane system to adopt to bring conditions back to normal? I never saw a strike end trouble permanently or satisfactorily yet.

There are many good theories put in the Open Forum, but how can we have them put in harness? Probably Fred McIntyre, of Caron, Sask., could help things along.

Could we get a few of those "interesting facts" that Mr. Fisher referred to in his letter. Any workable theory will I think be very interesting to us farmers if it will better conditions.

Throwing stones at the big interests is simply using the Fred McIntyre system, and will get us nowhere. The farmers have borrowed money and bought horses and machinery and land on the "dotted line sign here please" plan, now because conditions have turned against them (us) they are, or rather act sore because they are in financial difficulties. I think if each farmer will just do his best each day and cut down his expenses wherever he can, without neglecting himself or family, the future will right itself.—Art Spindelov, Senlac.

Harvest Hands

The Editor.—Please find enclosed copy of a letter I am mailing to the minister of railways today which might be of interest to some of your readers.—T. W. Caldwell, M.P., Florenceville, N.B.

"Florenceville, N.B."

"Hon. G. P. Graham, minister of railways, Ottawa, Ont."

"Dear Sir—I notice a news item in yesterday's paper, dated, Winnipeg, July

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 27, 1923.

WHEAT—Action of market has been irregular. Lack of export enquiry and continued damage reports make for a nervous market. There is little in the news that may be construed as bullish or bearish at these levels. Undoubtedly there will be a considerable reduction in the yield in some parts on account of rust and sawfly, but the trade generally expect a much larger crop than that of 1922. July or cash wheat is tight and commanding 12 cents over the new crop future, but lower grades have dropped sharply.

OATS AND BARLEY—Markets steady and dull. The general trend has been in sympathy with wheat throughout, and they show little independent action. Some low grade barley in demand to fill sales made some time ago, but 3 C.W. barley being delivered against the July contract.

ply. As a result dealers are drawing on storage stocks to fill the local demand, quotations delivered, firsts 20c, seconds 14c.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers report as follows for the week ending July 27, 1923:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 5,923; hogs, 2,767; sheep, 1,008. Last week: Cattle, 6,689; hogs, 3,528; sheep, 950.

The run of cattle has been heavy again this week, with the bulk of offerings on the plain order. While many of the cows coming forward are showing better finish than usual at this time of the year, there are thousands of cattle being shipped that should by all means be held back in the country for another four to six weeks. The heavy growth of rank green grass is not producing the necessary finish on cattle and the bulk of these cattle are very disappointing killers and are very plain feeders. There continues to be a reasonably good demand for prime well-finished stuff. Best grass butcher steers are bringing from 6c to 6½c, with heavier steers slightly less than this. Best butcher steers are selling down as low as 2½c to 4c per lb. The cow market is a shade weaker, tops bringing from 4c to 4½c with an odd one higher, and the medium kinds from 2½c to 3½c. Prime butcher heifers are selling from 5½c to 6c; medium kinds from 4½c to 5c, and stock heifers from 2½c to 3c. Best feeder steers are bringing from 4½c to 5c with an odd one on the flesh order higher and the medium kinds down to 3½c to 4c. Best stocker steers are bringing from 3½c to 4c, and the medium kinds from 2c to 3c. A great many plain

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur
July 23 to July 28, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
July 23	73½	44½	41½	41½	39½	38½	50½	48½	45½	45½	223½	219½	192½	64½
24	70½	44½	41½	41½	39½	38½	49½	46½	43½	43½	223½	219½	193½	62½
25	90½	45½	42½	42½	40½	39½	50½	47½	44½	44½	225½	221½	200½	64½
26	65½	45½	42½	42½	40½	39½	49½	46½	43½	43½	227½	223½	187½	63½
27	67½	44½	41½	41½	39½	38½	49½	46½	43½	43½	225½	221½	185½	65½
28	65½	42½	39½	39½	37½	36½	49½	46½	43½	43½	223½	219½	183½	62½
Week Ago	74½	44½	41½	41½	39½	38½	50½	48½	45½	45½	225½	221½	195½	64½
Year Ago	74½	50	47	47	45	42	63½	61	56½	56½	238	234	203½	80½

CARHARTT

"HONEST VALUE IN MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP"

OVERALLS



17: 'Western Canada will require 61,000 harvesters this year, according to an estimate made at a meeting of officials of the Employment Service of Canada, Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways and farmers' organizations here today. Most of them will be brought from Eastern Canadian districts.'

As a citizen of the maritime provinces, and as a member of parliament representing a farming constituency in New Brunswick, I wish to appeal to you as minister of railways, to see that at least the National Railways, and if possible the Canadian Pacific Railway, does not run any harvest excursion from the maritime provinces to Western Canada this year, and I will give you my reasons as briefly as possible.

"In the first place,—due to the depressed condition of agriculture in Eastern Canada, nearly all our young men have gone to the United States, and our farmers cannot secure the necessary help to gather their hay, and harvest, and the few men who are available are asking wages (owing to the shortage of help) that our farmers cannot afford to pay, or rather that the present price of farm produce will not pay for harvesting."

"Second.—Our western members of parliament during the last session told us that they did not want any more immigrants in Western Canada, and I think the government should take them at their word at this time, instead of planning to rob Eastern Canada of the few men now available to gather the crops in the maritime provinces, for the benefit of the western provinces."

"Yours respectfully,
"T. W. Caldwell."

WHEAT PRICES
July 23 to 28 inclusive.

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
July 23	107½	105½	101½	92½	89½	84½
24	106½	104½	100½	90½	86½	81½
25	108½	105½	101½	91½	86½	81½
26	107½	104½	99½	87½	82½	77½
27	108½	105½	100½	88½	83½	78½
28	107½	104½	99½	86½	81½	77½
Week Ago	108½	105½	101½	93½	90½	85½
Year Ago	135½	127½	123½	106½	94½	84½

calves are now coming forward and are selling at disappointing prices. Best veal calves are bringing from 6½c to 7c, with the common calves from 2½c to 4c, and the medium kinds from 5c to 6c.

The hog market has strengthened this week with thick smooths quoted at \$8.75 and a 10 per cent. premium over this price for selects. Commencing Monday, July 30, 1923, an extra cent cut was made on all sows. No. 1 sows, 3c cut; No. 2 sows, 4c cut.

The run of sheep and lambs has been heavy, and the market slightly lower. Best lambs weighing over 80 lbs. are bringing from 10c to 11c, and the lighter lambs from 7c to 8c. Best sheep are bringing from 5c to 6c, and the yearlings from 6c to 7c.

Shippers from Alberta and Saskatchewan should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:
Prime butcher steers.....\$6.00 to \$6.50
Good to choice steers.....5.00 to 6.00
Medium to good steers.....4.00 to 5.00
Common steers.....3.50 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers.....4.50 to 5.00
Common feeder steers.....3.00 to 4.00
Choice stocker steers.....3.50 to 4.00
Common stocker steers.....2.50 to 3.50
Choice butcher heifers.....5.50 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers.....4.00 to 5.00
Medium heifers.....3.50 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers.....2.50 to 3.00
Choice butcher cows.....4.00 to 4.25
Fair to good cows.....3.00 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows.....2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows.....1.00 to 2.00
Choice springers.....50.00 to 75.00
Common springers.....25.00 to 40.00
Choice veal calves.....6.50 to 7.00
Common calves.....3.00 to 5.00
Heavy bull calves.....3.00 to 4.00

CALGARY

Receipts to the yards today, 171 cattle, 30 calves, 467 hogs and 189 sheep.

Medium to good butcher steers, \$4.00 to \$4.75; common, \$3.50 to \$3.85. Butcher heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.50. Fair to good butcher cows, \$3.00 to \$3.25; medium to common, \$2.25 to \$2.75. Bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.00. Good calves, \$4.00 to \$5.50; common, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Hogs, \$8.65 for thick smooth, \$9.51 for select bacon. Good lambs, \$11.50 to \$11.75.

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: The market is reported unchanged with dealers paying delivered, extras 24c, firsts 20c, seconds 14c, cracks 10c. Receipts are light, quality fair. In a jobbing way extras are moving at 28c to 30c, firsts 24c to 26c, seconds 18c to 20c. One car is reported rolling Winnipeg to Toronto, costing firsts 24c, seconds 18c, f.o.b. shipping point Poultry: No arrivals reported.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: These markets are very dull with receipts extremely light. Dealers are quoting delivered, extras 22c, firsts 17c to 19c, seconds 12c to 13c, cracks 8c. One car is rolling Saskatoon to Montreal, costing firsts 22c, seconds 17c, f.o.b. shipping point. In the North Battleford section receipts are lighter, gatherers are receiving 12c, retail 20c. One shipment was made last week of 200 cases to adjacent points. Poultry: Some live fowl is still arriving at 10c to 12c delivered.

EDMONTON—Eggs: This market is firm under unusually light receipts for this time of the year. Quality is reported to be fair. Dealers are quoting delivered, cases returned, extras 19c, firsts 17c, seconds 11c. These are jobbing extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 18c. Poultry: Market is reported easy under light receipts, dealers are quoting live delivered broilers 18c, fowl 10c. One car of live poultry chiefly broilers is rolling Montreal.

BRITISH BACON MARKET

Canadian leanest, lean and prime 90s to 93s. Bales 96s to 98s firm. American 75s to 82s, firm. Irish 110s to 118s, small supplies. Danish 103s to 112s steady. Danish killings estimated at 50,000 head. Supplies are being held up to some extent owing to dockers' strike.



*Palm and olive oils—
nothing else—give
nature's green color
to Palmolive Soap.*

She looks as young as ever

How often does one hear this said of some fortunate woman whom the passing years seem to leave untouched. She rivals her own daughters in freshness and beauty, and other women marvel at this eternal charm.

Keep that schoolgirl complexion—this is the secret, and every woman should share it. Don't let the passing years write their record on your face when simple care will prevent it.

Begin today the beautifying, restoring treatment which will help renew youth and charm. It will put becoming, natural color into your cheeks, revive fineness of texture and make your face look firm and young.

Simple, but effective

This restorative, beautifying treatment may seem almost too simple, but it is based upon the foundation of skin hygiene.

Dirt, oil and perspiration accumulate every day, and must, every day, be removed. Otherwise the pores enlarge, become irritated, and blackheads and blotches result.

Wash your face every day with pure, mild soap and you needn't fear such complexion troubles. Your skin will remain firm, with a smooth, satiny texture which makes maturity as attractive as early youth.

All soaps won't do this

The mild, beautifying cleansing is the most effective of all skin treatments, but you mustn't be careless in the soap you use.

Facial soap must be mild, so mild that it soothes while it cleanses. It must be lotion-like in its action, with never a trace of harshness. Such a soap is yours in Palmolive, blended from the palm and olive oils which are the most perfect of all soap ingredients. They are nature's cleansers and so valued since the days of ancient Egypt. Apply the profuse, creamy lather freely, massaging it thoroughly into the skin. Rinse thoroughly and dry gently with a soft towel.

Bedtime is the best time for such cosmetic cleansing, that your skin may be renewed and refreshed while you sleep. In the morning rinse with cold water and then look in the mirror. Your reflection will delight you by its radiant freshness and charm.

Luxury soap for 10c

You are mistaken if you imagine that Palmolive must be a very expensive soap because of its rare costly ingredients. While palm and olive oils are imported from overseas we buy them in such large quantities that the price is naturally reduced.

The Palmolive factories work day and night, thus lowering cost. This soap, which if made in small quantities would cost at least 25c a cake, is yours at the modest price of 10c.

Use Palmolive for every toilet purpose, on the washstand and for bathing. No need to be contented with less perfect soap when Palmolive costs no more.

*Volume
and Efficiency
Produce 25c
Quality for*

10c

MADE IN CANADA

